ncture Buckeye
Buckeye Cider
ye Riding and
ivators, Bucke
Lubin Pulvere
Crushers. O Springfield.0.

& GATES BY GALVAN netting Fence No. OR WITH RUST

end to PENNA. e cent stamp. URTON , DETROIT

REMEDY ININGS XTURE

and Sheep



Colis Trented !! artment With-ngle Animal. y published Annual of the Detroit Board record which chal-n any number of in-Indigestion, Colic. or Dysentery. PAY

w or Sheep to keep ys on hand for cases contains eight full e and sixteen doses Colic when given in effect. It will not R BOTTLE.

erinary Surgeon troit, Mich.

verywhere.

POULTRY.

ed POULTRY to us a HIGHEST CASE MARKET Detroit, Mich. spring chickens and and upwards each.

STEEL LINED CONTINUOUS HAY PRESS ALL OR PART FREIGHT.

O., MERIDIAN, MISS.



GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers.

DETROIT. SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889 --- WITH HOUSEHOLD SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE. \$1 PER YEAR

NUMBER 23

Do you advise moderate weighting?
 What does your ensilage cost per ton or

16. How many months after filling the silo

was it opened?

17. What was the condition of the ensilage?

18. Did it change after opening, if so, how?

19. Do you feed ensilage alone, or in com-

20. What is your opinion of ensilage for

milk production?
21. In your opinion, is the quality of milk injuriously affected by feeding ensilage?
22. Have you had any experience in feed-

and satisfactory? Would you advise your

The numbers used for the replies corres-cond to those of the questions. Some of the matter used was not received

SILAGE.

1. Built silo in spring of 1883-11x14x25

2. It is made by putting up 2x6 studding 18 nches apart, all around, except in one corner

3. The first year it was filled with clover

ally at the sides and corners, a man being on

t while filling.
13. We cover with two thicknesses of

boards, with tarred paper between.

14. Weight moderately with barrels of earth, sufficient to keep the cover down close

15. Have never made any figures of cost.

but last year we put in four acres, 75 tons, in four working days, with four men and three

teams.

16. We filled the last of September and commenced using about the first of January fol-

lowing.

17. The condition was then about as now, being warm and moist. a little sourer than now, but I believe the difference is owing to

the center being more solid and not on ac-

count of time.

18. When first opened, it was rank in smell, sourer in taste than after being exposed to the air. We feed from the top, allowing it to air about 12 hours.

19. Have never fed ensilage alone, but in combination with dry feed. Our practice is to put in a feed of ensilage and mrx our grain feed with it twice a day; other feed cut straw or hay during day or night.

20. Our cows have always increased in milk

and butter when we commenced to feed ensilage, and the women think the butter

comes more readily when we feed it.

21. Have never seen any evit effects on quality of milk from feeding ensilege, either

in smell or taste, but I am of the opinion it would affect it, if fed as a whole feed or in

22. Have fed some to horses and pigs with

good results, they learning to eat it readily, even greedily. Am now feeding two horses

some every day and their hair is smooth and

glossy and they feed well. Have not fed it to sheep. I believe shoats can be wintered on it cheaper and better than on anything else

we have at hand.

23. I am satisfied after six years' trial that

stant source of profit and comfort.

Martin L. Sweet, Grand Rapids.

1. I built my first silo in July, 1886.

to the ensilage.

count of time.

or hay during day or night.

brother farmers to build silos?

Edwin Phelps, Pontiac.

VOLUME XX.

"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

CONTENTS.

Amicultural.-What is an Average Fleece?-Millet or Hungarian Grass-Shorthorns at St. Clair-Milk for Cheese Factories-American Southdown Association-Shrop-shire Fleeces-A Word to Ignorant Farm-D

ers-Silos and Ensilage..... The Horse.—Not a Correct Conclusion—Must Have Mountain Horses Hereafter—An Interesting Story About Stamboul—Horse

for Growers—Better Corn Crops from Early Planting of Kiln-Dried Seed—Spring
Care of Sheep—Packing Butter to Keep
and Ship—Warm Milk for Calves—Dont Work Butter-Agricultural Items..... 2

The Poultry Yard..... 2 Horticultural .- The Casco and South Haven Pomological Society—Nature of Insecti-cides—The Grape-Leaf Hopper—Blood nges-Fioricultural-Horticultural

Apiarian .- The First Year of Beekeeping .. : Editorial.—Wheat—Corn and Oats—Dairy Products—Wool—Governor's Proclama-tion—Big Fleeces—Foot Rot in Sheep— Selling Binder Twine in Canada-Stock

News Summary.-Michigan-General..... Poetry.-Good-by, God Bless You-To the

Veterinary.—Hip Lameness in a Horse— Poultry Disease; Hairless Pigs—Bruised Shoulder—A Cure Affected—Surgical In-

Agricultural.

Mr. Jas. W. Button sends us a very interesting communication, which we publish in this issue, regarding Shropshire fleeces. In it he argues that we did not do the Shropshire full justice when we said seven lbs mas an average meete for year fing ones. Mr. carry much weight among those who know shire, and an efficient champion of their breeds as producers of wool and meat.

and shows a marked improvement in the shearing qualities of the breed even within the past six years. But we would is per head, and then compare it with the recsee that an average fleece is greatly below what any one could reasonably suppose who an opinion. In this issue Mr. Bingham reand of Mr. Hawley's at eight lbs. Mr. Button will see from this that as numbers increase weights of fleece decrease, and that were the entire number of Shropshires in the State shorn, their fleeces weighed, and an average made, it would be nearly certain to

all as low as seven pounds. Take the case of Merinos as an example and what do we find? Flock after flock of thoroughbreds average 13 to 15 lbs., but the clip of the State is less than seven pounds per head. Of course the average of the Shropshires will be more even because they are in fewer hands, and generally owned by those who will give them better and more intelligent care than is given to many flocks of grade Merinos. Now some flock owners must be content with a fleece of four or five lbs, to bring the State average to such low figures, and yet we would not know where to find a flock of grade Merinos which only shear a fleece of four or five lbs. Yet they must exist, for each year they pull down the average to ridiculously low figures when the shearing qualities of the best flocks are considered. And it will be the same way with the Shropshire or any other breed. The greater the increase in numbers the greater will be difference between the best and the poorest flocks, and the lower the average production of both mutton and wool. From our own observation, and from other sources of information, we still think a seven lb. fleece an average one-not the largest-for a Shronshire yearling ewe.

Millet or Hungarian Grass,

If one has a poor piece of worn out June grass and white weed, and wishes to improve it without loss of time, cut it early, before the daisies are out of bloom, and immediately plow the sod, turning flat; then harrow with a good disk harrow, and spread a good coat of stable manure, if you can get it, or a good dressing of some standard fertilizer, which should be harrowed and rolled in with the millet seed. The millet will not grow much till hot weather comes, but then it is situated. The farm and buildings of makes very rapid growth, coming to maturity in about six weeks, and makes excellent for making into hay; horses do not relish it ch. It will grow on rather light soil if see a notable gathering of the Shorthorn the season is not very dry, but needs ma- breeders of the State.

nure; if sown in June or early in July it can be harvested in time to seed the land again with grass in September, and is a valuable fodder crop where there is enough manure at hand to grow it. - Mass. Ploughman.

SHORTHORNS AT ST. CLAIR.

Those of our readers who are interested in Shorthorn cattle should not forget the sale of Mr. Chas. F. Moore, of St. Clair, on Wednesday next. Mr. Moore is offering a fine lot of Shorthorns, both individually and in breeding. They are cattle he has great faith in himself, as the statements he makes in his announcement will testify. Refer-

ring to them he says: "In presenting this catalogue to the pub-lic, I am confident it will be found to contain animals of superior merit and high breeding. All animals purchased for this herd have been selected with the greatest care so far as breeding and constitution are concerned. For individual merit and good breeding they will suit the most particular. As a rule they are good milkers. They have had the run in summer of old June grass pastures, in winter of well ventilated barns, surrounded by large yards and lots, where they have had daily exercise. They have in both summer and winter had access at all times to the pure St. Clair river water, which is supplied in all pastures, yards and barns from the city water works. Their feed in winter has consisted of timothy and clover hay; clover or corn ensilage; equal parts of wheat bran, middlings, corn and oats ground; with some roots. The proportion of corn fed has been very light during the past three years. The cows old enough will either be in calf to the Pare Duke Bull Grand Duke of Airdrie 62933, or have calves by their side. I guarantee every animal Healy proof."

To those who know Mr. Moore, and we believe that they include nearly every breeder of Shorthorns in the State, we need not say that his word goes wherever and whenever it is given. He means every word he says, and will see that it is kept to the letter.

The cattle to be offered are in only fair

breeding condition, and could be made to

look much better if fed for the purpose of securing high prices at the expense of their breeding qualities. But that this has not been done we know from a personal inspection within the past week. Nine of the Tea Rose family are to be offered, and they include Button is a well posted man on both wool a lot which will meet the approbation of and sheep, and his opinion should and does | every lover of the Shorthorn. This family Mr. Moore has bred ever since he started in him. He is a warm admirer of the Shrop- the business, and better cattle for all practical purposes it would be difficult to find. In claims as the best of the English mutton breeding they are clear from any objection, and are topped with choicely bred bulls. His report of the shearing of his brother's | Then there are three Kirklevingtons, and dock is interesting, because the average at- well bred ones. One of them, Kirklevington tained per head is better than any we have of St. Clair 2d, will not be three years yet heard of where the number was as old until November, but she has had one calf, and will have another when about thre years old. She is a big, fine heifer, too, full of quality, and a good milker. All these suggest that the shearing average of one or a are reds, and desirable cows in any herd. dozen good flocks does not give the average | The two members of the Hilpa family are for the breed; and if Mr. Button will remem. also good ones. Hazel Bird has a beautiful ber what the average of the clip of the State | calf, and Hilpa, a seven months old heifer, is a beauty-straight, well grown, and good ords of such heavy shearing flocks as the color. Four Miss Wileys will be offered, one he reports, or the records made by the and they will not hart the reputation breeders of thoroughbred Merinos, he will of this popular family. The Victorias will be represented by a four year old cow and a three year old heifer. This is a popular was watching the shearing reports to form family in this State, and in the herds of Mr John P. Sanborn, Mr. Moore, and at the ports the shearing of his flock at nine lbs., Agricultural College, are held in the highest esteem as Shorthorns of the very best quality. They are of fine breeding, and are in few hands. A couple of Gwynnes are included in the sale, one a big fine roan cow

with a breadth of back and fullness of form which mark her as an animal of great scale, while her quality will suit every one who knows what that is in a feeder. The other is a year old red heifer, straight, even and promising. A big vellow-red helfer, Hamilton's Duchess of Springbrook, just two years old but in look very mature, represents the Roses of Sharon. She is very nicely bred, and will be a large, noble-looking cow when matured if she fulfills the promise of her present form. A large roan cow, tracing to imp, Coquette, and from the cow Ursa, owned by the late John Wentworth, of Chicago, is called Dido. She is a big, useful cow, and has given Mr. Moore a very fine calf. There is also a Young Mary and a Young Phyllis in the lot, and well [bred ones, too. The Young Mary comes from the herd of Mr. W. E. Boyden, is a yearling sired by Commander-in-Chief 47614, and a nice straight ani-

mal. A cow of the Place family, Peerless Place, by Geneva Wild Eyes 51776, dam 5th Duchess of Kingscote by Barrington Duke 37622, will be an acquisition to any herd. She is five years old, a deep red in

color, and has proved a fine breeder. All the cows and heifers, except Peerless Place, have been bred to the Duke bull Grand Duke of Airdrie 62933, while the Place cow is in calf to Kirklevington Duke

22d 87445. But one bull will be offered, a red and white nine months old calf, sired by Grand Duke of Airdrie 62933, and out of Tea Rose

17th. Mr. Moore is known to the breeders of the State as one of the most enterprising and public spirited, and we hope to see them turn out in goodly numbers to help this sale by their presence. It is a good season of the year to see the beautiful village of St. Clair and the grand river upon whose banks Mr. Moore will also be an interesting point for breeders, especially the younger ones, to der, either for feeding green to cows or inspect, and with a good day we expect to

BY PROF. W. J. ROBINSON, ONTARIO AGRI CULTURAL COLLEGE.

The milk of cows being a direct elaboration from their blood, whatever interferes with a healthy condition of that fluid will also affect the quality and quantity of the milk secreted. Too much care cannot be exercised in providing feed suitable, succulent, easily digestible, wholesome and nutritious. The grass of early summer is too watery and weak in nutriment for its bulk, to be fed alone to the greatest advantage. A judicious allowance of bran, peas and oats, oil-cake or cotton-seed meal will increase the milk supply and fortify the cow's system for the larger production of milk during midsummer, fall and winter. Fodder corn, sown broadcast, does not meet the needs of milking cows. Such a fodder is mainly a device of a thoughtless farmer to fool his cows into believing that they have been fed when they have only been filled up. The same plant when grown under conditions favorable to its attainment of mature size and quality-in rows or hills three feet apart with from two to six seeds per foot in the row-yields a fodder by means of which cows are enabled to produce the largest amount of milk, butter or cheese per acre area of the land required for their support. Fodder corn is not a complete ration for the most economical production of the best milk. When supplemented by feed rich in albuminoids, such as those already mentioned, better returns for the feed consumed are realized. Last summer one of our leading Canadian dairymen, feeding 18 cows upon fodder corn to supplement scant pasture, furnished milk to a cheese factory. In course of time he provided a supply of bran, and by the end of the first week thereafter he found by an examination of the factory

week. Water is nature's vehicle for carrying about most of the matter which she requires to move from place to place. The great boulders were quietly clasped in her arms and without apparent effort brought from the northern ridges to the southern parts of our province. The tiniest specks of nourishing matter needed to replace the worn-out tissues of the body are likewise carried to to serve a like function in the milk which first place, it is liable to continue so through drinking such water as a menace and danger to the public health, and interferes greatly with the commercial value of all dairy products. There should be an abundant supply during hot weather. It should be furnished at a comfortable temperature during the cold weather of winter. I have not found that cows which are denied access to abundance of water will give as much milk or milk as good quality as when plenty of water is provided with wholesome satisfying

Dairy cattle should have access to salt every day, and salt should be added to all their stable feed daily. A series of experiments has convinced me that when cows are denied salt for a period of even one week they will yield from 141/2 to 171/2 per cent, less milk, and that of an inferior quality. Such milk will on the average turn sour in 24 hours less time than milk drawn from the same or similar cows receiving salt, all other conditions of treatment being equal.

Comfortable quarters are indispensable to the health and well-being of cows. Stables during the winter should have a temperature constantly within the range of from 40° to 50° Fahr. In summer time a shade should be provided in the pasture fields, or adjacent thereto, to protect against the bristle-making influence of July and August suns. In all the management of cows such conditions should be provided and such care given as will ensure excellent health and apparent

When practicable, milking should be done by the same person, and with regularity as to time. He only that hath clean hands should be allowed to milk a cow. I say "he" because I think the men of the farm should do all the milking, at least during the winter months. I have exercised the right of changing my mind on that subject since I left the farm. It is no more difficult to milk with dry hands than with them wet. It is certainly more cleanly, and leaves the milk in a much more desirable condition for table use or manufacture. Pure stable atmosphere is ndispensable to prevent contamination from that source. Immediate straining will remove impurities which otherwise might be dissolved to the permanent injury of the whole product.

After the straining is attended to, the milk should be aerated. Too often it is

milk will be left in it until it becomes fixed in its flavor. (2) The germs of fermentation that come in the milk and from the air have the best conditions for growth and action when the milk is left undisturbed. (3) Then three reasons. First, because by pouring. stirring, dipping or by trickling it over an exposed surface there is eliminated from the milk by evaporation any objectionable volatile element that may be in it. Secondly, because as has already been stated the milk contains gems of fermentation. Some of these are called vibriones. A strange peculiarity about these microbes is that they be-

come active only in the absence of free oxygen. When warm new milk is left undisturbed carbonic gas is generated, and that fur nishes the best condition for the commencement of action by these almost invisible creatures. After they get started they can keep up their decomposing work even in the presence of oxygen. It is impossible to coagulate such milk so as to yield a fine quality of keeping cheese. Coagulation by rennet of milk that is ripe can never be perfect unless it has been thoroughly aerated immediately after it is taken from the cow. Neglect of aerating will increase the quality of milk required to make a pound of fine cheese. Thirdly, because the airing seems to give vigor to the germs of fermentation that bring about an acid condition to the milk. without producing the acid. So much is this so that it has been found impracticable to make first-class Cheddar cheese from

The subsequent cooling of milk retards the process by which it is turned sour. Certain germs of fermentation exist in milk which in the act of multiplication split one molebooks that he was credited with enough cale of sugar of milk inte four molecules extra milk to pay for the bran consumed of lactic acid. By delaying the op-(21/2 lb. per cow per day), and to leave him eratian of these germs the milk is kept a balance of \$2.43 of extra profit for that sweet for a longer period. The cooling of the milk should never precede the aeration. A temperature of from 600 to 700 Fahr. will be found cool enough the two according to aired.

> AMERICAN SOUTHDOWN ASSO-CIATION.

At the 8th annual meeting of the Amertheir proper places in this wonderful omnibus. | can Southdown Association, held in the Le-The identical water swallowed by a cow to land Hotel, Springfield, Ill, the reports of serve as a carrying medium in her blood for the officers showed the Association in good partial account of his shearing: the equable distribution of the elements of condition financially, with two volumes of nutrition throughout her whole body is made | the Record before the public, a third volume | si soon to be ready for distribution, and the she yields. If that water be impure in the | work of compiling the fourth well advanced. The report of the Board of Directors showing out its whole mission, from the drinking by the admission to membership of the followthe cow until after its consumption by the | ing parties since the last meeting, was apcreature consuming the cow's product. proved: N. R. Boutelle and C. I. Win-Water which has been contaminated by de- throne, of Maine: Mrs. D. B. Haight, John caying animal matter is specially likely to | Hobart Warren and Levi P. Morton, of New retain its impurities. The milk from cows York; R. P. Pomeroy, L. M. Crothers and T. M. Hutchison, of Penn.; Albert Sites, E. S. Moorhead, Thos. Beer, M. D. Hartshorn and L. C. Anderson, of Ohio; S. P. Clay, of Kentucky; Buls & Lout, of Indiana; of pure water, easily accessible by the cows E. J. Fennesse and Cass & Burns, of Ill.; J. M. Scott, of Missouri; John Jackson and Geo. Baker, of Ontario, Can.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: J. H. Potts. Jacksonville, Ill., President; S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., Secretary; D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill., Treas. Three directors to serve for three years each were also chosen, viz.: C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, re-elected; John Jackson, Ontario, Canada, and Levi P. Morton, of New York.

The following resolutions were adopted: WHEREAS, The Association desires to encourage the members and patrons in their efforts to further improve and more widely disseminate the Southdown sheep, and WHEREAS, Public exhibitions have always proved to be among the most efficient means of making known and of populariz-ing any desirable or worthy breed of domes-

tic animals, therefore Resolved, That this Association offer a According to the best South-down, bred by the exhibitor, shown at the American Fat Stock Show, in Nov., 1889.

Resolved, That D. W. Smith, J. H. Potts and S. E. Prather are hereby appointed a committee to consider the advisability of this Association holding an exhibition of Scatthed or them in the full of 1889 at some Southdown sheep in the fall of 1839 at some suitable point.

Resolved, That should the above committee decide to report in favor of an exhibition they are hereby instructed to report also to the Board of Directors a classification for prizes to be offered, and such rules to govern the exhibition as they may think proper.

To members of the Association the price of the Record was reduced to \$2.50 per volume. The price to non-members is \$5 per

The entry fee for animals bred in America are as follows: Owned by members of the Association, \$1 each; owned by nonmembers of the Association, \$2 each. The entry fee for animals imported from

Great Britain or Ireland since April 1, 1889, Animals imported prior to April 1, 1889

the same as for animals bred in America. Entries of the dead ancestors of imported animals to complete pedigrees, free. Transfers of ownership, 25c.

The Association was never in better con dition for efficient service in promoting the poured into one large can and left there just sheep-breeding interest of the country than as the cows have given it. That neglect it is to-day. Besides the names of members implies three things that are very injurious given in the above report we call to mind | 17, 18, 19 and 20,

MILK FOR CHEESE FACTORIES. to its quality for cheese making. (1) The the following well known parties who are A WORD TO INDIGNANT FARMpeculiar odor which the cow imparts to the also members and as deeply interested as any in the production of first class mutton for our home markets: Fred'k Billings, of Vermont: A. G. Smith, of Massachusetts Geo. Eiselsline and G. J. Hagerty & Sons, of Ohio; A. L. Hamilton, W. W. Estill, R. the milk will become almost unfit for thor- H. Prewitt and Lester Witherspoon, of Kenough coagulation by rennet. Hence it is tucky; T. T. Shoemaker, A. M. Garland, J. needful and advantageous to aerate it for H. Pickrill, J. R. Hill and Springer Bros., of Illinois; J. H. Kissinger, of Missouri; T. W. Harvey, of Nebraska.

PHIL THRIFTON.

SHROPSHIRE FLEECES.

FLINT, June 2, 1889

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In your issue of June 1st you publish "Shropshire Fleeces" from J. A. Horton, of Owosso, in which he speaks of the report of the shearing of the Atlas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, as made by A. P. Gale, in which report mention is made of a fleece shorn from a yearling Shropshire ewe, which fleece weighed seven pounds and seven ounces. Mr. Horton asks the question in his communication if this is considered an average or an extra yield for sheep of this kind; and then says he has a full blood yearling Shropshire ewe that sheared a fleece of just 10 lbs, and closes by saying if any one can beat it let us hear from him.

The remarks of the FARMER in answering and commenting on Mr. Horton's communication, lead me to believe that you are not thoroughly posted as to the wool producing qualities of the Shropshire, or you say further that a 7 lb. 7 oz. fleece is above

the average of the yearling Shropshire ewes. Knowing that the Shropshire breeders of the State are a very modest set of gentlemen, who are quietly and effectually improving their own flocks as well as their neighbors' who have been grouping in darkerroneous impression you seem to have as to the weight of Shropshire fleeces. And milk over night, when it has been previously right here, Mr. Editor, I will remark that as who did. I do not own a Shropshire sheep at Flushing, in this county, who does, and I | binder manufacturers, we must confess that

> thoroughbred Shropshire sheep at Fiushing Twenty-two yearling ewes averaged 101/2 pounds of wool to the head; one of them sheared 14% pounds and her carcass after shearing weighed 146 pounds. One yearling ram sheared 13 pounds, and his carcass after shearing weighed 190, or 203 pounds with his wool on. His flock of 57, including 23 ewes that have raised 30 lambs, averaged 91 pounds of wool to the head. One lamb three months old, weighed 100 pounds, and mother, the same age, 87 pounds. The lambs and the yearlings shorn were sired by his imported ram. The shearing occurred nearly a month ago,"

As regards the above report of the shearing of my brother's flock, I will add that he informs me that several of his yearling ewes sheared 11 lbs. to 12 lbs. The shearing was done the last of April or first of May-I think the former. You will notice that one of his yearling ewes sheared 14 lbs. 8 oz., or nearly double the amount of a fleece 7 lbs. 7 oz., which you remark is above the average. You will also notice that his entire flock of yearling ewes, 22 in number, sheared on an average 10 lbs. 8 oz., or 3 lbs. 1 oz. above what you claim to be above the average fleece. Furthermore, I think I am correct in saying that I do not believe there is a breeder of Shropshire sheep in the State of any prominence but what will tell you that his yearling ewes sheared on an averag over eight pounds, and in many cases as average of nine pounds and 10 pounds, and perhaps more.

Only last week I was at J. F. Rundel's and his son informed me that they only had five yearling ewes to shear this spring (having sold the rest), and that those five yearlings sheared on an average 12 lbs.

Knowing that the FARMER has at all times taken great interest in the improve ments of all kinds of stock, and believing that the Editor of that journal would no knowingly misrepresent the character or qualities of any kind of stook, I thought best to correct the impression that might be obtained from your remarks as to the weight of fleeces shorn from the Shropshire flocks of Michigan. I am aware that some o the breeders of fine wools in our State would like to make it appear that the Shropshires are a good mutton sheep, but are not, and never will be, a success as wool producers. In connection with this I will here say that I do not believe there is a breeder of fine wools or Merinos in the State, who owns 22 or more yearling ewe of his own breeding, the culls of which have not been sold, the fleeces of which when properly scoured will show more pounds of clean wool ready for the card, than the fleeces from 22 yearling ewes as mentioned in the Flint Globe. What do you think? JAMES A. BUTTON.

MR K. R. SMITH, Secretary of the Ionis District Fair, writes us that the dates selected for their fair this year are September ERS.

to Defeat the Twine Trust.

A Suggestion as to One of the Best Plans

The farmers are justly indignant over the nigh prices of twine, and well may they be. A very amusing feature of the serious fight between the farmer and the Twine Trust is ing ensliage to sheep, swine or horses?

23. In your opinion, can storage be secured in any other way, for an equivalent amount of fodder, so cheaply as in the silo?

24. With your experience, do you consider this method of preserving fodder economical and setting storage. Would not experience with the method of preserving fodder economical the position assumed by some of the leading manufacturers of harvesting machinery, who assume to champion the farmer's interests. A prominent firm offers a wire binding device to take the place of what they have termed heretofore their "simplified knotter." By this new device twine is to be done away with this season and wire is to be substituted. This wire attachment will cost the in reply to the inquiries noted, but bears an earlier date, hence the difference in arrangefarmer \$15. Wire for binding costs 10 cents | ment. short communication, under the heading of per pound. The highest priced manilla REPLIES TO QUESTIONS ON SILO AND ENtwine is sold at from 18 to 19 cents per pound. It will take four pounds of wire, on an a erage, to hind one acre of wheat. Two pounds of manilla twine are required to bind one acre of grain. Thus it will be seen that it costs 40 cents to bind one acre one is omitted for opening from bottom to top 25 feet. Inch lumber is nailed on inside, with wire and 36 to 35 cents to bind an acre with the highest priced twine in the markets Add to this the \$15 which the farmer i. asked to pay for the wire attachment and where does the saving come in? Not to be outdone in relieving (?) the farmer another harvesting machine manufacturer offers to the grain raiser an attachment by which both the grain raiser an attachment by which both only not nailed. wire and twine are to be done away with. Two men are to be done away with.

Two men are to be substituted for the binder attachment. They are to stand on this platform and, by a liberal quantity of elbow grease, are expected to save the expense of the large kinds of sweet make the best ensi twine or wire. The first cost of this platwould not say that 7 lbs. 7 oz. is a very good form is \$3.50. The wages of the men at fleece for a yearling Shropshire ewe. You \$2.50 per day (and it will require experienced found planting in hills gives the best results, and form is \$3.50. The wages of the men at 5. We have, after much experimenting, found planting in hills gives the best results, three feet eight inches one way and one-half men to do the work) will cost \$5.00 per day. as far the other way, making it about twice as thick as common field corn.

6. About ten quarts of seed is enough per acre for me.

7. We find the best results from cutting the With this kind of an attachment to the machine it will be impossible to bind mere than 12 acres per day. So it will readily be percorn about the time it begins to glaze and be-fore the leaves begin to die.

8. Our yield has been from 15 to 20 tons per ceived that it costs the farmer 44 cents more per day to cut his grain with the platform attachment than it would to use the highest ness, I thought best to try and correct the priced twine on the market; and this, reand had nearly 19 tons per acre, and had it not been so very dry the yield would have member, does not include the first cost of the attachment. In case this platform bindto the weight of Shropshire fleeces. And right here, Mr. Editor, I will remark that as regards the breeding of Shropshire sheep, I am in the same position as the fellow who did not go to the war, but had a brother

member, does not include the first cost of the frequirements. In case this platform binder does not meet the requirements of the farmer this enterprising firm offers a header attachment at a cost of \$16 to the farmer.

This modus operandi does not, however,

This modus operandi does not, however,

1 hot been so very ary the yield would have been much more.

10. We filled, one year, with corn, bound up in small bundles with marsh grass, and found it a very satisfactory way, except that it did not pack as close and more was injured, but it was very convenient to handle.

This modus operandi does not, however, hurry, and in case the stuff does not heat up to 110 deg. Fahrenheit over night lay off a save the straw but leaves it standing in the and never did. But I have a brother living at Flushing, in this county, who does, and I binder manufacturers, we must confess that sometimes 120 deg., but last year we found, owing to its being very dry weather, it did owing to its being very dry weather, it did owing to its being very dry weather, it did owing to its being very dry weather, it did owing to its being very dry weather, it did owing to its being very dry weather. enclose the following article as printed in we cannot see wherein these proffered innot heat as rapidly or as much as I deem advisable. I prefer it should heat to about 120

the Flint Globe, of May 21st, which gives a ventions will relieve the farmer's necessities partial account of his shearing:

"The following is a partial report of the shearing of George W. Button's flock of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep at Flushing:

"The following is a partial report of the shearing of George W. Button's flock of thoroughbred Shropshire sheep at Flushing:

"The facts are that if adopted they are now feeding it they really add increased expense in this season's harvest. There is a leading firm of the shearing of George W. Button's flock of the shearing of the shearing of George W. Button's flock of the shearing of the sheari harvesting manufacturers which we are pleased to note have refrained from such methods. They have come squarely up to the requirements of the farmer in his struggle with the great octopus, the twine trust. In this connection we do not hesitate to mention the name of Aultman, Miller & Co., the builders of the popular Buckeye binders and mowers. It seems that the Buckeye binder is constructed with a swinging disc to its knotter which enables the machine to use not only manilla and sisal, the high priced twines, but allows it to use jute twine which is sold as low as 15 cents per pound. The so-called "simplified knotters," on allsteel machines cannot use the chearer grade of twine with any degree of success, The Buckeye Knotter goes with every machine without extra cost. It is adapted to high or low priced twine. Next season, when possibly some cheaper fiber for making twine shall be discovered and submitted for the dear raw material now in use, the farmer who owns the Buckeye, with its swinging disc, will be all right, but the owner of an "all steel" binder will have his extra attachment on his hands, and even then with his simplified knotter, will probably have to purchase a new device for the new kind of twine then to be used. We do not often feel called upon to advise our patrons what kind of harvesting machines to purchase, in no other way can so much coarse fodder be put up in so small or economical a manner, or so jacceptably or healthily for stock. The cost of the sile is so small, and the room it occupies so little, no special protection against but this is a time when we feel free to say that a Buckeye is the right kind of a machine

SILOS AND ENSILAGE

to have on a farm. It will do more to kill

the trust than anything we know of.

cupies so little, no special protection against frost being necessary.

24. There seems to me no doubt of its utility and I can heartily recommend to my brother farmers, however small their farms may be, to put in a silo and fill it once. Then I guarantee they will never do without one or more. The cost of a silo that will hold 100 tons need not be over \$50, and will be a constant source of profit and comfort. sulletin from the Agricultural College Experiment Station-A Concise and Ex haustive Report of Seven Years' Experi ence at the College Farm.

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON, PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURE.

(Concluded.)

1. I built my first silo in July, 1886.

2. It is 36 feet long and 18 feet wide, with a stone wall under it, eight feet high, laid up with Buffalo cement, and made air tight, and plastered on the inside the same as a cistern. Then I put a wall in the center across the shortest way, leaving the two parts 15x16 feet, and then I put a wooden structure on top with studding 2x10 and 18 feet long. I ceiled it up with common matched flooring on the outside. On the inside, plowed and tongued, and spiked on to the studding all round, and on both sides of the partition. I The following schedule of questions is the one referred to previously, and the replies from prominent farmers in different section of the State will be read with interest and profit, especially by persons in their vicinity who contemplate building a silo: QUESTIONS RELATIVE TO SILOS AND EN

When did you build your silc? 2. How is it constructed? 3. What crops have you ensilaged?

4. What variety of corn have you foun lost satisfactory?
5. Do you plant in hills or drills?
6. How much seed to the acre do you us. 6. How much seed to the acre do you u 7. At what stage of growth do you cut? 8. What is the average yield per acre?
9. Is this yield estimated or weighed?

10. Have you ever put corn in the sile un 11. Do you fill the silo rapidly or slowly and why?

and why?

12. Do you pack the ensilage as close'y as possible during the filling?

13. What do you use for covering?

put on an ordinary shingle roof, one-third pitch, with a door three feet by six inches pitch, with a door three feet by six inches each, gable end, and then on the sides, for the purpose of taking out the ensilage; had three doors, one above the other, three feet wide and six feet high each, and hung with ordinary SILAGE.

trap hinges.

3. Corn. I have experimented with nearly 3. Corn. I have experimented with nearly all kinds.
4. I would recommend Minnesota early sweet corn, and Stowell's evergreen, in equal parts of haif and haif.

These varieties have proved most satisfac-

round, and on both sides of the partition.

tory.
5. I plant in drills, three feet one way and four inches the other, and one stalk in a

One-half bushel to the acre.
 I let the corn stand until perfectly ripe and cut before the frost touches it.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NOT A CORRECT CONCLUSION.

At the Palo Alto sale last week fiftee head by Whips (son of Electioneer and the thoroughbred race mare Lizz'e Whips) brought \$10,520. Ten head by Piedmont brought \$9,740, a much better average than that obtained for the get of Whips. It has been asserted all along by the advocates of running blood in trotting pedigrees that Whips was getting some of the most remarkable colts ever seen, and predictions were freely made that when they were sent to New York fancy prices would be realized for them. It will be noticed that the blood of the trotting-bred stallion Piedmont was held in much higher esteem by buyers than was that of the stallion whose dam was a race mare and of rse knew nothing but to run. A little while ago the running-blood boomers were telling what terrific speed the colts of Ansel (another son of Electioneer out of a thoroughbred mare) were showing, but we have not heard anything further about them. The New York sale was a pretty fair index of t the public thinks, and as showing this the New York Sportsman says: "Of all the steck sold the Piedmonts made the most favorable impression, and when it is rememred how little has been done with his get the prices obtained cannot but make an demand for the descendants of Almont's fastest son." This is true enough, nd unless a good many people are mistaken it will be found in the days to come, just as it is at present, that the trotting-bred stallions at Palo Alto will get better colts, and their get sell for better prices, than those of half-bred stallions of any mixture of blood. It is yet to be demonstrated that a trotter whose dam is a thoroughtred will get trotters at all, and even after this point has been decided in the affirmative it will take many a year to show that he will get more trotters and better ones than a stallion whose lines of blood on both sides of the house are those of performing trotters. No one serionsly believes that horses so bred will be beaten as sires by animals whose dams were runners, and the prices obtained at auction are the best index of opinion on the subject. -Breeders' Gazette.

Let us see just how much truth there is in the conclusion that Piedmont's colts are recarded as more valuable because they were trotting bred while those of Whips had thoroughbred blood in them. The first point to look at is the breeding of the two stallions. Whips is a son of Electioneer, dam the thoroughbred mare Lizzie Whips. Piedmont's sire was Almont, dam May Ferguson by Mambrino Chief; g. dam, by Gray Eagle, thoroughbred. It appears, therefore, that horsemen paid a big price for Piedmont's colts because their dam was one degree further removed from the thoroughbred than of his stock are added. Give those of Whips. Isn't that about the thinnest argument ever made against running blood, even by the Gazette's horse editor? But let us look further into the facts connected with this sale. The two highest priced colts by Piedmont were out of daughters of Electioneer, and their dams were both strictly thoroughbred. Thus those colts were full of running blood, the grand-dam of their sire being thoroughbred, and the dams of their dams being thoroughbred. Another point to look at: Whips is a young horse with his reputation yet to make. Piedmont was born in 1871, has a record of 2:1714, and it was good sense to prefer his colts to those of a horse comparatively unknown. As a matter of fact, Piedmont's best colts (taking prices as the criterion) had more running blood in them than any others in the sale. The Gazette man had better look up the records before drawing conclusions to strengthen his theories.

Must have Mountain Horses Hereafter The Salt Lake Tribune in a fit of glorification over the winning of the Kentucky

Derby by Spokane, which horse was raised in Montana, says: "The winning of the Kentucky Derby by a mountain horse is an event which will set the far East and the far West to studying a new problem in horse breeding. It has long been settled in the minds of the horsemen in this inter-mountain region, but it will be a new thing to the blue-grass and California valley horse-raisers. The climate of Califernia is not more favorable to the rapid growth of colts than that of Montana. If the winters are not quite so severe, the summers are far more prostrating. Then the food in Montana-the grass, hay and grain-is far superior to that of the California valleys. With these conditions on the level the Montana horse would have the advantage. But Spokane was bred and raised several thousand feet above the sea. He has lived all his life in a life; atmosphere. The consequence is that his lungs are half as big again as they would have been had he been raised in Kentucky or in any of the coast valleys of California. So when taken from his home to Kentucky and put in a race with valley-bred colts the same difference was realized that would be were two en gines, each say of forty-horse power, put to an extreme test, with one driven by a fortyhorse power boiler, and the other by a sixtyhorse power boiler. When men from a valley go up a mountain they are quickly exhausted. When men from a mountain go down to the seashore for several days they feel as though they had about them a buovancy which prevented their feet from getting down to the ground. In one case men can not get the needed oxygen, in the other they have such a surplus that it amounts to halfintoxication. We believe that one thousand mountain miners have been arrested in San Francisco for too much hilarity, solely because, with their expanded lungs filled with the dense air of the sea level, they, without comprehending anything except that they felt an indescribable joyousness, were in pelled by an irrepressible impulse to paint the town crimson. That was the way Spo kane felt at Louisville, and that is why he easily took from Proctor Knott all chance for his friends to make excuses for him, by lowering the record two seconds. It does not prove that he is by nature a better horse than Proctor Knott. The chances are that with the same treatment the Kentucky horse may beat the mountain horse before the season is over, after the lungs of the latter shall have become adjusted to the Kentucky level. But just as a mountain Indian can outrun a valley Indian, a mountain horse when first taken to the valley is a most dangerous competitor for a valley-raised horse. The one matter of the difference in the lung power of the horse is the chief difference, but at the same time the difference of food must likewise be considered. There is no coun-

try that raises superior grass and hay to

long summer the feed keeps more nutritious the climate more bracing, or where animals are troubled less by insects; and, while the winters are cold, it is not a cold that reduces vitality. The east and west will have to look out in the future for mountain colts.'

An Interesting Story About Stamboul

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writing from San Francisco, tells the fol lowing story about the great trotting stallion Stamboul and his lucky owner: "A breeder of trotting stock who can get a colt for nothing, keep him seven years, make money with him every season after he becomes two years old, and then sell him for \$50,000 may be classed as successful, if not fortunate, Such a man is L. J. Rose, owner of the Rosemead farm, near E. J. Baldwin's ranch in San Luis Valley. In 1869 Mr. Rose bought of Geo. C. Stevens of Milwaukee three yearling fillies, Minnehaha, Maggie Mitchell, and Barbara, the yearling colt, Overland, a yearling gelding by Clay Pilot, and the twoyear-old colt The Moor. With these he began breeding in California. Among the offsprings of The Moor, was the stallion Sultan, out of Sultana by Delmonico. Sultan was at the head of Mr. Rose's stud in 1878. Since then he has been sold to Kentucky parties for \$17,000. In 1878 John W. Mac kay, of Bonanza wealth and fame, sent the mare Fleetwing by Rysdyk's Hambletonian to Los Angeles to be bred to Sultan. She had three foals by him. In 1880 the foal was a brown filly, afterward known as Ruby, with a five-year-old record of 2:19%. Mackay liked the filly and announced his intention of keeping and training it. When the owner of Sultan said he would like to have Fleetwing's next colt the answer 'was: All right; you may have it. Consider it yours.' In 1882 Ficetwing foaled a brown colt Mr. Rose named the colt Stamboul. As a yearling he was given a little work. The next year he was trained and acquired a record of 2:37. Then in successive years he made records of 2:26%, 2:23, 2:17%, 2:14%. In February of this year he was sold to W S. Hobart of San Francisco for \$50,000. In March Mr. Rose took twenty-two of Stamboul's colts to New York and sold them at public auction for \$88,375, an average of \$4. 017. Stamboul's individual earnings since he was two years old, including winnings and stud fees, at a low estimate amount to \$17,000, which gave a yield of \$67,000 on an investment of two years' keep-not over \$100-and \$150,000 when the proceeds blood of the brood mares in the

Horse Gossip.

colts as extravagant a valuation as \$50,000,

and Fleetwing's colt which Mr. Rose obtain

ed as a gift has a clean \$100,000 to his

credit at Rosemead. The history of horse

breeding in this country presents no parallel

to this remarkable case."

THE Detroit Driving Club will make the opening day of their July meeting free to the public. What a crowd there will be at Ham tramck Park!

SPORTING men in California are attempting to get up a race for runners, two mile heats, is known to the brewers of New York State, best two in three, for a purse of \$20,000. If entries enough of crack horses are secure the race goes.

THE Hotchkin Brothers, of White Pigeon this State, have sold to Walter Clark, of Bat tle Creek, a grey gelding by Pilot Medium, for \$1.500. He is entered in the three-year-old stakes at Detroit.

It is expected that the young horse Brown. which made a record of 2:1834 last season as will bring a very low price indeed in Septa four-year-old, will start in the Balch \$10,000 e at Boston. Bermuda is alse in it, an other good ones.

MR. JAMES VOGEL, owner of the imported Percheron horse Seducteur, will have him at Williamston every Wednesday and Thursday during the season, and the balance of the time at his home, one and a half miles north of North Lansing.

J. A. WRIGHT, of Middlebury, Vermont, is the largest shipper of trotting stock to Buenos Ayres, South America. Among those he has sent to the Argentine Republic are Green Girl 2:2114; Sir Rodger 2:2314; Chazy Maid 2:28; Middletown, Jr. 2:271/4; Piano Boy 2:211/2; Sentry 2:25; Little Walter 2:2914; Buckskin Gold Mine, Daisy and Emma B.

THE Kentucky Live Stock Record says tha Proctor Knott is not in good condition. He ooks thin in flesh and weak, and if he doe not improve will hardly see the post for the American Derby at Chicago. Mr. S. Bryant, his trainer, has given him medicine freely. and has reduced him in health and flesh He has his old-time speed, but quits after go ing half a mile, from weakness, and stagger like a drunken man when the race is over.

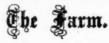
THE English Derby was run for Wednesday and won by the favorite, Donovan, owned by the Duke of Portland, who also owns Ayrshire, winner of this event last year. Lasyear the Duke won \$150,000, mainly through the victories of these two horses, Donovan as a two-year-old, winning heavily. He has been the favorite for the Derby ever since last fall. This year he was beaten for the Two Thousand Guineas, but won the rich Prince of Wales Stakes.

In regard to the easy way in which trotting and racing associations in this country con done frauds, the following from the American Cultivator is of interest: "A source of injury to trotting interests is the ease with which offenders against the rules and good morals regain their standing after being disciplined for offences. The controllers of the trotting interests might do well to copy German meth ods to some extent. For instance, last fall the president of a German trotting association was detected in a shady transaction and expelled. This spring the same president presented himself at the gate for admission and with a purchased ticket, but was refused dmission to the grounds even, and the matte being referred to the police they decided that the club had the right to exclude from the grounds any person found guilty of an unsportsmanlike act." Some such action on the part of associations in this country would put them in a much better position before the decent people of the country.

THE Breeders' Gazette, in its issue of May 15tb, said: "It has not yet been decided that stallion whose dam is a thoroughbred will do as a sire." How much "establishing" would the Gazette have? Let us look at the record and see if a thoroughbred dam necessarily prevents a dam from siring trotters Here is Almonarch, by Almont, dam Hi, by

Scythian. Almonarch has five in the list-the best record by his produce being that of El onarch 2:1714. American Star, dam Sally Slouch, by Henry; g. dam by imp. Messenger, has four in the list, and is the sire of six horses which have 11 of their descendants in the list, and is also the sire of the dams of 35 in the list, with 43 trotters and one pacer to their credit. Ashland, by Mambrino Chief, dam Utilla by imp. Margrave, has three in the list, and is the sire of Mambrino Hambletonian, with one in the list, and also of the dame of three others in the list, one being Edwin Thorne 2:161/4. Auditor, by Hambletonian dam My Lady, by imp. Trustee, has three in the list, among them Epaulet 2:19. Beilfounder (Millman's), by Bellfounder, dam by Engineer 2d, a thoroughbred, has eight in the list, and is the sire of eight dams with progeny in the list. Godfrey Patchen, by George M. Patchen, dam by a son of Sir Henry, has nine in the list, sons with two in the list, and the sire of three dams with produce in the list. Mambrino Chief, by Mambrino Chief 11, dam the Rhodes Mare by Gano, thoroughbred, has 14 in the list, and 21 of his sons have 37 in the list, and he is the sire of 24 dams with 27 trotterscand one pacer in the list. Rysdyk, by Hambletonian, dam Lady Duke by Lexington, thoroughbred, has five in the list, among them Clingstone 2:14. Tattler, by Pilot Jr., dam Telltale by Telamon, a son of American Eclipse, has five in the list, and three of hi sons have five. Zilcaadi Golddust by Golddust dam Rosalind by imp. Scythian, thorough bred, has three in the list, and sired the dam ot Rosalind Wilkes 2:14%. This list can be added to very materially, while if we take the number of trotting sires whose granddams were running bred it will be found to include a number of the most famous known. The contention of the Gazette, in the face of these facts, is incorrect, for it has been decided that a stallion whose dam is a thoroughbred will produce trotters, and that his sons and daugh-

A fair trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrof ula, salt rheum, or any affection caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, will be sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this Doses One Dollar.



Canadian Barley-Some Facts for Grow ers.

A Toronto grain-dealer writes Farm and Fireside as follows :

The state of the Canadian barley trade has for some months past been a matter of great concern to grain dealers and farmers in Ontario. Until last year Canada barley was greatly preferred by American maltsters, and it always found quite a ready sale at higher prices than were paid for American barley; but this past season the New York State barley was so exceptionally fine that it was used very extensively, and in some cases in preference to Canadian barley. In the early part of the season, the Canadian farmers were not satisfied to take a fair price for their barley, and held for higher prices which the brewers would not pay, so they left the Canadian barley alone, and the farmers now have considerable barley on hand, which they find it is hard to sell. This fact and they are informing their correspondents in this city that Canadian barley will be heavily handicapped from the start this year, the reason that buyers will fear that they are getting old barley mixed with new They further advise that they will require none of that kind of barley, and it is the general oninion that unless the stocks now in store are disposed of very shortly they

ember. not only because of the loss on the stock itself if carried ever, but for the reason that only by getting out what is now in store will the market for the new crop be saved. And Canadian grain dealers and farmers will require to start the season free from any suspicion whatever of holding old barley. They will have all they can contend with without carrying a burden of this sort. They will have to face the bad results arising from the too high prices at which the season opened last year. The inclination of brewers is t use the cheaper western barley instead of the superior but higher-priced Canadian article. and in the face of a very large American

Here are two extracts from letters received from American maltsters, and they voice the universal feeling in New York State. The first is from a-malting firm in New York State, and reads :-

"There is the largest crop of barley going into the ground than ever was sown in this State, and the weather is very favorable." The other is from a New York city firm and is as follows :--

"I understand from a number of maltster. we are doing business with that the farmers have a larger acreage planted this year than last, owing to the fact that the State barley last year was very good and ranged in price with Canadian, and in many cases, as you know, State barley was preferable to Canadian and brought higher prices, and at the close of the season ruled at the same prices as Canadian. As the State barley was well picked up in the beginning of the year at high prices, the farmers all sold out well, and have gone in heavily and for a large acreage The same conditions prevail out West. The acreage sown with barley exceeds last year's considerably. This is confirmed by many who are posted, and you can look for low prices to start with. Now as to Canada ba ley: it will suffer considerably at the start, on the reputation for next year, from the fact that it is universally known that there is a large stock of old barley held in Canada. Owing to this fact Canada barley will get a black eye to start with, and will lose in re-putation on that account, because all buyers will fear that they are getting old barley mixed with new; and you will find that the maltsters here will require very little of this old barley. I would advise you to ascertain how much of this old barley there is, and in what locations it is likely to be, and for your own reputation's sake, to follow it up and

This is the position of affairs. The Canada barley trade has reached a crisis, an immediate action must be taken to avert misfortune. It behooves Toronto grain men to take the matter up. They will undoubtedly receive the hearty support of their brethren n other cities and towns of the province and of the farmers. The barley now in store must be disposed of to save the market for next year. It will be better to sell it for what it will bring than to carry it over. Prices are low enough now, but much less that the sheep will thrive much better. Bewill have to be taken and our elevators cleaned before the new crop is ready. It is were growing thinner every day, and after Montana; no country where through the Asteroid, a son of Lexington; g. dam by imp. a serious matter on the other side, for if a their fleeces were taken off they immediately

Canadian dealer is caught mixing old barley with new he is liable for heavy damages, as well as lowering his reputation.

It is the only way to preserve the market, and holders of barley must look the matter squarely in the face. Farmers who are now holding for higher prices will realize their mistake if they still refuse to sell, and will find it better to get clear of old stock, even at a loss. The shippers are going to watch next season, and anyone caught mixing will find it a dear experiment.

Better Corn Crops From Early Planting of Kiln-Dried Seed,

In an average year and under average con

ditions an early planted corn may be expect-

ed to yield more crop than one planted late.

This is because the conditions of the early season are usually favorable to the root-growth of maize; there is not only a soil warmer than the atmosphere, but the alternatin changes in the temperature of the air are from cool to warm. In seasons when this condition endures later than is customarily to be expected, late planting may result as favorably as early planting. But in agricultural writing we must accept facts as they exist, and often offer advice and give opinions based on the average conditions which may be looked forward to as prevailing. To plant corn early with success means that we must have an extra quality of seed. A seed corn that will give fair result with late planting may fail for use in the early planting, but a seed corn sufficiently good for early planting is equally good for late use. It is a mistaken idea that cold always kills seed corn; the case is really this, that at a low temperature corn germinates very slowly, and time is given for mould to grow, which succeeds fairly well under such conditions; and this mould destroys the vitality of the seed before it can secure vegetation. The first requisite for seed for early planting therefore, is freedom from the spores of mould. If taken from an ear whose cob medicine. Buy it of your druggists. 100 shows blue spots when broken, such seed will usually fail to grow if planted early; but it may grow if planted late, when a warmer soil encourages quick vegetation. In the fourth report of the New-York Agricultural Experiment Station, page 64, and onward, will be found the record of trials, which prove that corn will germinate at as low a temperature as 41 to 45 degrees, and germinate well, too; this is a lower temperature than usually occurs in the earliest planting season. If the cold of the early season does not destroy seed corn, and mould does, how important then the precaution to secure seed for early planting that is free from mould Now, corn thoroughly dried at harvest

rarely, if ever, becomes mould-infected. In the fourth and fifth reports of the New-York Station a series of trials are noted demonstrating that drying of seed corn is promo tive of vigor. In fact, if corn in the edible stage is quickly and thoroughly dried at a temperature of 100, or even higher, the important point being to secure warmth and dryness, it will germinate readily. Seed corn, well ripened, gathered and dried, furnishes a supply of which every kernal will grow under favorable conditions and under the most unfavorable conditions known in practical culture will furnish sufficient plants to secure a full crop. It is a fact that such seed may be expected to furnish plants of greater vigor than will be produced from the same seed preserved in the ordinary manner. This method of preparing seed, so easy of application, deserves to be given great prominence in the agriculty:al press, and I am glad to notice that since it has been made public, though without credit to the experiment station where it was ance, and—taken or implied the credit to themselves. In the report of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College experiment work for 1886, page 138, the trials for the New-York Station were repeated, due credit been given this time, and hence we have independent testimony as to the value of kiln-drying, not only as respects germination of the seed, but as well as to the quality of the crop therefrom. This latter trial should be republished entire in the agricultural press, on ac count of its practical value to the farmer, suggesting a means for gain in crop that

Spring Care of Sheep,

Sturtevant, in N. Y. Tribune.

If the average woolen manufacturer would allow his humanity to rise above his selfishness he would be a boon to the farmer and a profound blessing to the sheep. The enquiring reader asks, how is this? Manufacturers of woolen fabrics have established an arbitrary law of their own, the product of greed, that all wool unwashed shall be purchased with one-third of its weight deducted. In other words, they make the claim of dirt a basis for taking from the wool grower one-third of his wool. If there were really this difference it would not be such a one sided and unjust deal, but the facts are they apply it to all wool, coarse or fine, very dirty or very clean.

For two years I have submitted to this grab for the sake of the sheep, and I suppose I shall do it again this year, for the sheep have been shorn without washing. I know that the shrinkage on my coarse and medium wools was not one-half that it was on the Merino, and I know that it was not more than five per cent as compared to the condition it would have been in if the sheep had been allowed to run until June 1, and been creek-washed. Here was a robbery of 28% per cent, the difference between the amount of wool taken from me without any pay for it and the amount of actual loss, or what I should have allowed.

When sheep are sheared early, the last of March or in April, the wool does not become so dirty as when they go to pasture before shearing. The benefits to sheep are so great by shearing them early that I shall keep on, notwithstanding the demand for one-third of my wool. A number of farmers in this section have become convinced of the bene fits of early shearing, and have adopted my plan of shearing the first of April. By so doing the sheep get rid of the ticks, and there is less loss of wool from shedding, being smeared with dung and other causes The most important consideration is the fact fore my sheep were shorn this season they

began to gain. One reason for this change was they got rid of the ticks. They also had better appetites. Sheep feel the loss of their coats for a few days, and during this time, if the weather is cold, they should be shut in a warm stable where the wind cannot blow on them. They do not require an artificial heat, as the close stable or sheep house will keep the heat in sufficiently to prevent them from taking any cold. We have never had a sheep sick on account of early shearing. They must be kept out of the wind and out of the wet. They will bunch up together if it is very cold, and keep each other warm. Our sheep are now (May 6) out to pasture and have been several day s. They have an inclosed shed, open only to the south, in which they sleep. For some days, when they were first turned out, in a field where there was no shed, they were brought home at night. It is a great advan-

must not be sheared by a rough man, when shorn before lambing. They require gentle handling. The fact was determined last winter, at Kirby Homestead, that ewes will do well on ensilage as part food. None of our ewes were troubled with inflamed udders, which is often the case when fed only on dry foods and fed liberally. They all had a good flow of milk, which demonstrates the importance of succulent food for ewes as well as for cows when plenty of milk is required. As our sheep pasture is to be permanent, we shall endeavor to make it so by feeding bran and oil meal to the sheep in the field, and once a day the sheep are fed. This practice will keep the sheep growing and help the lambs wonderfully, besides preventing looseness of the bowels. It will also enrich the land. The fences have been made especially to keep the sheep, and with appropriate faith the whole land has been set with apple trees, to furnish, in the near future, additional food. I like permanence. It saves care and cost. The little trouble of taking a measure of food to the field daily is a pleasant chore, and also enables one to see the stock and observe their condition. Where the grass may be thin, fresh seed has been sown. With a

tage to shear sheep before the lambs are born

as the young things can find the teat better,

and the ewes will give more milk. They

Packing Butter to Keep and Ship.

tis, in Country Gentle man.

lay-out like ours, a few sheep may be kept,

affording profit and bringing to the table

wholesome meat at little cost.-F. D. Cur-

One who has practical experience on this ubject gives the following as an excellent method of packing butter to keep and ship ong distances. He says:

Take new pork barrels, fill them with clean water, let them stand four or five days about at will. and change the water once during the time. This serves two purposes. The water takes away the wood smell, also soaks into the barrel and prevents the danger of the brine soaking into the wood and leaving some portion of the butter bare, which would cause it to become strong and rancid. Make a brine by boiling, that will float an egg; let it stand to cool and settle before using. Make the butter into rolls that will fit into the barrel so as not to leave too much vacant space. Wrap the rolls with cheese cloth to keep them from massing together. Put in a por tion of the brine before commencing to pack into the barrel. Leave two inches of space at the top of the barrel for brine. Be sure the butter is kept covered all the time with the brine, for here is where the secret lies, in not allowing the air to come in contact with the butter after packing. Butter requires to be salted in the usual way, one ounce to the pound before packing, for the reason that brine will not penetrate butter demonstrated, many correspondents have when pressed in a solid mass. Butter vouched for its truth, recognized its import- packed in this way will keep fresh and sweet eral barrels by this method. The butter was in the brine from the middle of June until December. When unpacked for sale it was just as fresh and well tasted as when it went into the brine. - Indiana Farmer.

Warm Milk for Calves,

It is the coldness of skimmed milk rather than its deficiency in nutriment that often causes calves fed on it to scour. Taken direct from the cow, as the calf will do in sucking, the young animal will gain fat faster than by any other mode of feeding. needs to be generally applied. -Dr. E. L. For one reason the milk is warmed, and for another, the calf draws it much more slowly than it will drink from a pail. In sucking the test, the calf mixes more or less saliva with its food, thus aiding digestion. But about all the nutrition it had before the cream was removed, and a calf to be reared is better not to be fattened at any stage of its life. Warm the skimmed milk and compel the calf to drink it slowly, by giving a very little at a time in a pail and then pouring in more. Calves with healthful appetites drink very rapidly. We have seen one empty a pail in less than a minute and a half. Now suppose a twelve quart pail of soured milk at a temperature of forty-five degrees turned into a stomach where health requires a temperature of very nearly 100 de grees. Is it strange under such circumstances that the chilled stomach refuses or is unable to perform its functions? Scouring is indeed the readiest remely that nature can select for relief from its unwelcom burden .- Michigan Dairyman.

Don't Work Butter.

A farmer's wife in the Western Farmer says that she can make a hundred pounds of butter a week easier and better than she could make twenty pounds fifteen years ago. She has not worked a pound of butter over in two years. Her process is as follows: Have your milk brought in and strained into cans as soon as milked. Submerge them in a tank of water; if you have no ice let them stand twenty-four hours; run off your milk and keep the cream in a cool place until you have enough to churn. Then place where it will be at least sixty-four or sixtyfive degrees, to sour. Do not churn above sixty-four degrees or the grains of butter wil be too large, causing white spots. Draw off what buttermilk you want to use, throw in a handful of salt and a pail of water, turn a few times and draw off; then wash again. We give two thorough washings that way with two pailfuls of water, and a little salt each time; the last time drain as dry as possible. Add salt at the rate of 11/4 oz. to a pound of butter, turning a few times to be sure that it is thoroughly worked through

the butter. Let it stand in the churn one hour, draw off the extra brine and turn the churn carefully until it is gathered into balls. Pack tightly in jars or tubs, filling a little more than full, cutting off with a string dipped in brine. Butter made in this way, shipped fresh, will bring the highest market price, and is a pleasure to make. Thoroughly scald both churn and packer, then soak in cold water.

The Poultry Pard.

A poultry grower says too much attention is paid to fine feathers and not enough to plump carcasses.

LIGHT BRAHMAS alone are not the most desirable for broilers. They grow too slowly. But cross Light Brahma hens with a white Leghorn male, and we have a quick maturing and plump bird.

A. F. HUNTER, in the N. E. Farmer, says he considers the Light Brahma a failure as winter layers, with the ordinary poultrykeeper. They must be hatched early, and it takes an expert in management to keep them growing so they will lay in December.

It is said that feather-eating in fowls, generally ascribed to idleness, is sometimes due to a craving of the hens for salt food, and it is recommended to hang a piece of fat salt pork where the hens can pick at it. If this means, and the attempt to make them scratch for a living, fails, it is best to cut of their heads.

If the hen lays soft shelled eggs; if she lays extraordinary large eggs; if she don't lay at all, our word for it she is too fat. When she is in a prime condition she will lay regularly, and properly shaped eggs. Study your birds. Some fatten quicker than others; yours may be of that breed. The Brahma fowl will become overfat on food that will put the Langshan in good condition .- Germantown Telegraph.

M. K. Boyer, of Hammonton, N. J., says n the Germantown Telegraph: It is all bosh that poultry must have whole farms to run over. We confine ten fowls in a yard 10x40 feet, and no fowls could lay better, or have a more healthy appearance. But they must be kept at work. They must scratch and exercise, and exercise and scratch! Keep them busy, and you will have better returns than if they were allowed to roam

Agricultural Items.

THE famous Jersey cow Mary Anne of St. Lamberts, was sold at auction recently for \$2,100. Some years ago her owner refused \$26,000 for her.

that where fertilizers rich in potash are used for fruits, the latter show an increase of ugar and a decrease of acid. THERE are but two flax or linen weaving

THE Massachusetts Experiment Station finds

nills in this country, neither of which do nuch work, their output being confined to coarse crash. One is at Webster, Mass., the other at Appleton, Wis.

An exchange denounces the use of caustic potash to prevent the growth of horns on oung calves. Its use makes a sore slow to neal, as it burns terribly, and its action is only stopped by the application of acetic acid.

THE claim is sometimes made that the proess of setting milk in cans ! vill not make butter that will keep as well as that made by pan-setting. Actual experiment by a painstaking, careful woman, proves conclusively it will keep exactly as well, if the butter is properly taken care of.

WITHIN twenty miles of Boston, it is not unusual for an acre of sweet corn to yield from \$50 to \$75 from the sale of green ears for he market, which are pulled daily and sold fresh, at about \$1 per barrel, sometimes more Then the stover is cured for winter fodder, or put into the silo; but when fed out as silage, needs to be fortified with a grain ration.

THERE may be conditions of temperature and moisture in soil that will make severe root pruning of corn by deep cultivation not only not injurious but even beneficial. But the man who cuts off a root takes a chance hat it may hurt the plant. If the seed bed the skimmed milk, except for fattening, has for corn has been properly prepared, shallow culture will be all the crop will need. If it has not been it is rather late after the corn is up to remedy the original mistake.

> THEY have been having an animated fight Missouri over the State University, in which is embodied the Agricultural College or Department of the State, at the head of which is Prof. J. W. Sanborn. A determined attempt has been to force Professor Sanborn to resign. the Legislature refusing to pass the bill appropriating \$67,000 to run the University uness he does resign. But Prof. Sanborn, confident in the integrity of his cause, calmly refuses to be crowded under, and the agricul tural community sustains his course.

An exchange says: A good varnish fo coating iron or steel surfaces is made by the slow melting together of six or eight parts o iard to one of resin, stirring till cool. This HENON & HUBBELL, 55 B. Clinton St., Chi remains semi-fluid, always ready for use, the resin preventing rancidity and furnishing an air-tight film. Rubbed on a tright surface ever so thinly, it protects and preserves the olish effectually, and it can be rubbed or early clean, if desired, as from a knife-blade or it may be thinned with coal oil or benzine If oxidation has begun, no matter in how small a degree, it will go on under a coating; it is therefore essential that the steel surfac be both bright and dry when filmed over.

A NOVEL crop is raised in parts of Sulliva: and Ulster Counties, New York. It is the hoop-poles used in New York city in cooper age and the strapping of packing boxes. In those districts the heavy timber was exhaust ed years ago, but on thousands of acres which are too rocky for cultivation has sprung up dense growth of white birch, hickory, moun tain ash, white and rock oak and hard maple These sprouts or saplings, when about tw years old, furnish the hoop-poles. The aver age price is generally close to \$3.50 per thous and as paid by the speculator who buys the up. The hoop product of these two countles this year is estimated at 75,000,000, bringing in about \$262,500 to the producers

BEECHAM'S PILLS cure sick-headache

Take Sarsaparilla 100 Doses OneDollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article tself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsapa-

Merit Wins fier before the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Billousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System. Hood's Sarvaparilla is sold by all drugists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Ho & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.



LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES. MAILED FREI WM. T. LINDLEY & CO.,



CHICAGO Veterinary College, FOUNDED 1883.

JOS. HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., For Spraying Fruit Trees THE LEWIS PUMP IS THE BEST.

Will Thoroughly stray a Orchard per day



(see cut). To introduce I will send a sample pump, express paid, for \$5.50, and will also ive a valuable illustrated book (just published) ontaining the latest and best receipts for des lying insects of all kinds, to each purchaser of The receipts alone are we Pomp will throw water 50 to 60 feet. My agents are making \$10 to \$20 per day. They self rapidly. Send for inustrated catalogue, price list and terms. GOODS GUARANTEED AS REP. RESENTED or MONBY REFUNDED. Address P. C. LEWIS, Lock Box B, Catskill, N. Y.



Fairbanks' Scales, WIND MILLS, HAY PRESSES. Superior Goods! Favorable Prices! FAIRBANKS. MORSE & CO... CHICAGO.

PATENTS Secured for Invent-ors. Terms moderate Information free. ACKER & MORSELL, Washington, D. C. j26-6**m**



Agents Wanted LIVING LEADERS of WORLD

TARMS \$250. \$10 monthly. NearR. R. and pike road. Close to Baltimore. Map free. MELVIN & MANCHA, Glen Burnie, Md \$55 to \$8 a Day. Samples worth \$1.50 FREE Lines not under horse's feet. Brewster. Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.



J. A. MANN, Kalamasoo, Mich. LIVE STOCK & REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER Sales made in any parts of Unite States of Canada. Terms reasonable and made known

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample Free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich.

30 New Styles, Gold Oval, Hidden Name and Border Floral Cards, with name, 10 cts. 25 New samples every month 4 cts. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

June

Hort

THE CASCO

POMOLO The regular me and Casco Pomo Monday evening, nin presiding.

insect pests and t J. G. Ramso more curculio this fore known so ear the season is earli very numerous has as yet. The cur while the current structive. This y known of their at rant, but this may shade the bark is grown in the sun, it. The black curr the Red Dutch an So long as the strong hardy grow

to cultivate it. It moth. C. J. Monroecultural papers ha week devoted to statements of their gions earlier than been so destructive them here with the look sharply after that will destroy, here, who have found these insect There is a fine pro well as pears, apple some localities. M W. H. Conley -T not put in an appea many curculios eith nineteen by jarrin

was eating the stray J. S. Matthewsand caught, by jarri 50 trees. This morn surprised to find in the season. I th kill them, not driv O. F. Dean-Th no harm. I tried I 30 or 40 curculio to ed my trees with o to 200 gallons of whether it will kill give it a thorough

numerous, have not

Humphrey's, on san

J. Lannin-One gooseberry bushes berry worm quit ed the bushes one teaspoonful and they have borer is quite num es. It is a little blace and lays its eggs it know how to kill t off. The cut worm I was surprised to culio. They comm shaped cut in their eggs. I h six or seven c three or four a white maggot, v fore it hardens, the goes into the group fruit because that think they are the have. We do not on. I thing spray done gently and no

The Pomologica rooms June 3 to co the insects injuriou O. Beebe-I ha sprayed my peach was all over the or few curculios. I do in the cold wet w In jarring 1 got fro do not know if Lor or not; some miller not eat and I do no In the apple the t

the apple, for the

fruit and should be

thing I do know, t

the fruit.

L. Shumway-I from the sting of soms enough for a eties dropped before I think one-fourth after getting as larg the cause, but thin cold wet weather. C. J. Monroespraying that has a

holds the poison as

that keeps the Lo stirred up. I wen and pears, but the unfavorable and 1 Prof. Dewitt-1 and carbolic acid, plain I am driving to-day I used the b plum trees I got 900 was cold they were

O. F. Dean-I ha times and I find bu it is so cold and we acid method last hours after using it a good crop of cur The Secretarycomplaint of what ization of the peac help but think that

the sets was cause the vitality of the last winter. Man but a slight discole pronounced good. to destroy the vita vent blossoming. purple, one pound some plum trees a bugging sheet und got lots of dead cu ones. Reuben Jo used the London same effect and carculios. We ar Poison will not ki not eat; and there

Korticultural.

THE CASCO AND SOUTH HAVEN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting of the South Haven and Casco Pomological Society was held in a bottle for future reference. Monday evening, May 20th, President Lannin presiding. The discussion was on our insect pests and their destruction.

Jak

wins, and the

r it, is what opularity and ther sarsapa-

blood puri-

re the public. erofula, Salt

pepsia, Sick

ite, strength-

hole System.

d by all drug-by C. I. Hood

"AN"

EY DISEASES.

nggist or write LEY & CO., t., Chicago, III.

NERY.

Joint & Screw

ree. Address HAMPTON, DETROIT, MICE

Secretary, C. V. S.,

it Trees

HE BEST.

hard per day

h purchaser of ell worth \$5.00 eet. My agentay. They sell atalogue price

atalogue, price TEED AS REP-DED. Address Catskill, N. Y.

RILLS

cts. for mailing

ustin Mfg. Co

, Chicago, III.

cales.

able Prices!

E & CO...

for Invent-

ion free. Vashington, D.C.

TTERS

Our Improved
1889
Cutter contains many

tains many new and valuable features. trong and dure, easy to opernot liable to acs. Treatise on and Catalogue, g for Silo, Free.

o., Salem. O. tago, Western Igts.

S of WORLD ns, Statesmen,

ns,Statesmei asterly work. hicago.

NearR. R. and

len Burnie. Md

orth \$1.50 FREE leet. Brewster. Holly, Mich.

PERSISTE

lways prove

HORTAS.

4 CHICAGO

AUCTIONEER

made known

ted. 90 best sell-

1 sample Free

N. Detroit, Mich

iden Name and a name, 10 cts. cts. CLINTON o18-9m

. Mich.

sing consult

RESSES.

URPOSES.

0

mes That

J. G. Ramsdell-I think there more curculio this year than I have ever before known so early in the season, but then very numerous has done little damage to me, of the buds after they were set to fruit. as yet. The current worm is decreasing while the current borer is growing more de structive. This year is the first I have ever known of their attacking the Victoria currant, but this may be because growing in the shade the bark is more tender than that grown in the sun, and they can bore through it. The black current has been attacked and the Red Dutch and Fay's are badly injured. So long as the current does not make a strong hardy growth it is hardly worth while to cultivate it. It is too early for the codling

C. J. Monroe-I see that some of the agricultural papers had several columns last week devoted to insect pests and giving statements of their ravages in the fruit regions earlier than ours. They have rarely been so destructive and we are likely to have them here with the same results. We must look sharply after them and have a remedy that will destroy, not drive away. Some here, who have made examination, have found these insects unusually numerous. There is a fine promise of all small fruits, as well as pears, apples and peaches, except in some localities. My plums are set full.

W. H. Conley -The strawberry midge has not put in an appearance yet. I do not find many curculios either; on six trees I only got nineteen by jarring. Cut worms, while numerous, have not troubled me, but at Mr. Humphrey's, on sandy soil the cut worm was eating the strawberries very badly.

J. S. Matthews-I went out last Friday and caught, by jarring, 500 curculios on 40 or 50 trees. This morning I only got 50. I was surprised to find so many so early in the season. I think we should catch and kill them, not drive them to our neighbors.

O. F. Dean-The cut worm has done me no harm. I tried my plum trees and caught 30 or 40 curculio to each tree. I have sprayed my trees with one pound London purple to 200 gallons of water. I do not know whether it will kill them or not but shall give it a thorough trial.

J. Lannin-One week ago I examined my gooseberry bushes and found the goose berry worm quite numerous. I spray ed the bushes with London purple, one teaspoonful to a pail of water, and they have disappeared. The twig borer is quite numerous on my young peaches. It is a little black worm that bores down and lays its eggs in the soft wood. I do not know how to kill them except to pinch them off. The cut worm has done me no damage I was surprised to see the work of the curculio. They commence by cutting a crescent shaped cut in which they deposit their eggs. I have seen as many as six or seven cuts on one plum. In three or four weeks the egg hatches a white maggot, which eats into the pit begoes into the ground. They attack the stone have. We do not know just what they live

on. I thing spraying the plum should be done gently and not applied with force as to the apple, for the plum is a more delicate fruit and should be treated gently. Just one thing I do know, that spraying will preserve W. H. PAYNE, Sec.

The Pomological Society met at their rooms June 3 to continue the discussion of the insects injurious to fruit.

O. Beebe-I have jarred my trees and sprayed my peach orchard thoroughly. I was all over the orchard to-day but found few curculios. I do not think they can work in the cold wet weather of the past week. In jarring 1 got from 30 to 40 to the tree. I do not know if London purple will kill them or not; some millers like the silk miller do not eat and I do not think the curculio does. In the apple the blossom stands erect and holds the poison and the grub eats it and

L. Shumway-I find my peaches very free from the sting of the curculio. I had blossoms enough for a full crop, but some varieties dropped before they set and since then I think one-fourth of them have dropped after getting as large as peas. I hardly know the cause, but think it may be the effect of cold wet weather.

C. J. Monroe-I have used the pump for spraying that has a return hose in the barrel that keeps the London purple thoroughly stirred up. I went over my cherries, plums and pears, but the weather since has been unfavorable and I cannot report the effect.

Prof. Dewitt-I have been using lime and carbolic acid, and the neighbors complain I am driving the curculio to them, so to-day I used the bugging sheet and from 50 plum trees I got 200 curculios, but as the day was cold they were somewhat dormant.

0. F. Dean-I have sprayed my trees three times and I find but few curculios to-day, as it is so cold and wet. I tried the lime and acid method last year thoroughly, and 48 hours after using it I jarred the trees and got a good crop of curculios.

The Secretary-I have heard considerable complaint of what was called the non-fertilization of the peach bloom, and I cannot help but think that this and the dropping of the sets was caused by previous injury to the vitality of the trees by the freezing of last winter. Many of the buds that showed but a slight discoloring when cut, and were pronounced good, were sufficiently injured to destroy the vitality but not enough to prevent blossoming. I sprayed with London purple, one pound to 200 gallons of water. some plum trees and after 48 hours put the bugging sheet under and jarred the trees. I got lots of dead curculios and but two live ones. Reuben Jones told me to-day that he used the London purple last year with the poison will not kill them because they do from a long distance.

the subject, which I think we can remove means to do so. One experiment is not conclusive, but all the members of this Society can test it by spraying some plum trees, putting the bugging sheet under to catch any curculios that may fall, and after 48 hours jar the tree and note the result; if any curculio are found seemingly dead put them

A. H. Cook-I have watched this question of fruit buds very closely since they were injured in the winter and I feel sure that many of the cuds that had but a slight discolor and were pronounced all right by one of the professors at Lansing, were fatally injured and the season is earlier. The cut worm while that this is the main cause of the dropping W H PAVNE. Sec.

Nature of Insecticides.

A late bulletin of the Ohio Experiment Station divides insecticides into internal the best means of fighting it. poisons, or those which take effect by being eaten along with the ordinary food of the insect; and external irritants, or those which act from the outside-closing the breathing peres, or causing death by irritation of the skin. The composition and effects of some of them are outlined by the bulletin as fol-

Paris green is a chemical combination arsenic and copper, called arseniate of copper. It contains about fifty-five or sixty per cent of arsenic, and retails at about thirty cents per pound. It is practically insoluble in water, and may be applied either dry or wet. In the former case it should be well mixed with some fine powder as a diluent. Plaster, air-slacked lime, flour, road-dust and finely-sifted wood ashes, all answer the purpose fairly well, though lime or plaster are usually preferable. The proportion of ware, Clinton, and in general all varieties polson to diluent varies greatly with different users-one part poison to fifty, and even one hundred of diluent will usually be effective, if the mixing be thoroughly done. In the wet mixture for fruit and shade trees use one pound poison to 150 gallons water, and keep well stirred when using. The chief objection to Paris green is that it is so heavy that it settles quickly to the bottom of the vessel-very much more quickly than London purple. It is also more expensive.

London purple is a by-product in the manufacture of aniline dyes, produced by Hemingway's London Purple Company, of London, England. It contains nearly the same percentage of arsenic as Paris green, and is much cheaper, retailing at about fif teen cents per pound. It is a finer powder than the green, and consequently remains in suspension much longer. It may be used in the same way-as a powder or in waterand in the proportions as given above.

White arsenic is sometimes recommended as an insecticide, but, fortunately, is rarely used. It is much more dangerous to have around than either of the above highly-color ed compounds, and in practice is very liable to burn the foliage to which it is applied.

The principal substances used for killing insects, by contact, are the following Hellebore is a powder made of the roots of plant called white hellebore (Veratrum album). It is a vegetable poison, but much less dangerous than the mineral arsenical poison; and kills both by contact and by be ing eaten. It may be applied as a dry powder or in water, an ounce to three gallons. It retails at about 25 cents a pound, and is especially excellent for destroying the imported currant worm.

Pyrethrum is an ins troduction, made from the powdered flowers of plants of the genus Pyrethrum. There think they are the most destructive pest we are three principal brands upon the market, insect powder, and Buhach—the latter being a California product. The greatest obstacle to the use of Pyrethrum has been the difficulty of obtaining the pure, fresh article. If exposed to the air, the poisonous principle volatilizes, and the powder is worthless. Hence dealers should purchase a fresh sup ply each season, and should keep it in airtight vessels. Pyrethrum is used mainly either as a dry powder or in water (one ounce to three gallons); but may also be used in the form of a tea, or a decoction, a fume, or an alcoholic extract diluted. For use as a dry powder it may advantageously be diluted with six or eight parts of flour. It is especially excellent for clearing rooms of common cabbage worm. It is practically

harmless to man and the higher animals. Kerosene emulsion is made by adding two parts of kerosene to one part of a solution made by dissolving half a pound of hard churning the mixture through a force pump with a rather small nozzle until the whole forms a creamy mass which will thicken into a jelly-like substance on cooling. The soap solution should be hot when the kerosene is added, but, of course, must not be near a fire. The emulsion thus made is to be diluted, before using, with nine parts cabbage worm, and white grub; and is a comparatively cheap and effective insecticide. Besides its use as an emulsion, kerosene alone is frequently used for various pests. It is especially valuable in destroying vermin on domestic animals and in hen

Carbolic acid, particularly in its crude state, is valuable for various insecticidal purposes. An excellent wash for preventing the injuries of several tree borers is made by mixing one quart soft soap with two gallons of water, heating to boiling, and then adding a pint of crude carbolic acid. Carbolic acid soaps are much used for vermin on

domestic animals. Tobacco is a very valuable insecticide for vermin on domestic animals and on greenhouse pests. It may be used in the form of a decoction, a smoke, or dry. The refuse stems from the cigar factories are generally easy to obtain, and, if fresh, are effective in

destroying the pests mentioned. Bisulphide of carbon is a volatile substance used for destroying grain insects, ants, the grape phylloxera, and other insects which may be reached by a vapor. It is inflammable and should never be used in the vicinity of a fire.

Benzine is another volatile substance used for much the same purposes as the last. Gasoline may also be mentioned in the same connection. Remember always that same effect and that he found many dead this vapor of benzine and gasoline forms an

not eat; and there is a great deal of doubt on Coal tar has been largely used in the wes

for destroying Rocky Mountain locusts, beas well as anybody for we have the ways and ing placed on flat pans, on which the insects jump and are caught. It is also employed to prevent the migration of the chinch bug. A shallow V-shaped channel is made with the corner of a hoe along the borders of the field to be protected, and tar poured in. So long as the tar does not dry out, the immature bugs can not cross it.

Lime and plaster are excellent for use in sects. Plaster may be dusted on melon and other vines to drive off flea-beetles; and fresh the sun. slacked lime may be dusted, or sprayed (a peck to 50 gals. water) on grapes, peaches, etc., to prevent rose-beetle injuries.

The Grape-Leaf Hopper.

Professor C. H. Fernald, of the Massachusetts Experiment Station, gives the following account, in a recent bulletin, of the nature of the attacks of this insect, and of

Leaf-hoppers do not consume the substance of the leaves, but, forcing their tubelike mouth-parts through the epidermis or skin, suck the sap from the interior. The leaves first indicate the presence of these insects by becoming yellowish or brownish in small spots where the sap has been exhaust-

ed. As the insects increase in size and take more sap, these spots grow larger and the whole leaf appears as though scorched, turning brown and even falling off in cases where the hoppers are very abundant. The result is that as the leaves are injured, the growth of the stems is checked, the fruit is stunted or fails to ripen, and if the ravages of these insects are not prevented, the vine become entirely ruined in a few years. Some varieties of grapes are especially liable to suffer from the leaf-hoppers, as the Delahaving thin leaves. The abundance of these insects from year to year seems to depend on the severity of the winter and their ability to obtain protected places for shelter.

The remedies should vary according to th location of the vines. If they are in graperies, smoking them with tobacco, taking care to prevent the escape of the smoke, has been tried with good results. Similar treatment with Persian insect powder poured upon burning coals carried under the vines is also successful. Syringing with strong tobacco water or soapsuds, dusting with lime, sulphur and lime, hellebore and cayenne pepper are all recommended but have not yet been tested here.

In vineyards, the treatment is more difficult, as the adult insects can fly away and thus avoid the fumes of tobacco or insect powder. If fumigating be attempted in the field, it should be done several times at intervals of a day or two, and before the hoppers develop their wings, July or the first of August. It is always desirable to destroy these insects early, before they are large enough to greatly affect the vines, and before the energy of the plant, that should be devoted to ripening its fruit, its leaves. If fumigation in the field be the present. tried, its success will be much increased by using a small canvas tent early in spring, to expose the insects to the surpassed beauty.

Blood Oranges.

"There are more blood oranges in the market this spring than I ever knew before." seems to be a constant demand for them. What people can see in them that is especially fine I have never been able to discover To me they are as insipid as grape fruit, and that is a fruit about as utterly insipid as anything can well be. It was formerly the universal belief among lovers of the blood orange, and a great many believe so yet, that the fruit was the result of grafting the flies and mosquitoes, and for killing the orange and the pomegranate, but that is a fable. The blood orange is simply a variety of the common sweet Manila orange, and it originated a century age by peculiar cultivation of the ordinary orange by a Spanish fruit gardener of the fertile Philippine Issoap in one gallon of boiling water, and lands. Its novelty of color in pulp gained it great popularity, and not only the fruit but the trees it grew on commanded immense prices in the markets of Europe. The blood orange supply formerly came almost entirely from Manila, and was for years one of its chief articles of export. Malaga now almost monopolizes the trade. Philadelphians seem to be the greatest lovers of the blood cold water. This substance destroys a large orange in this country, as the dealers of that number of insects, such as the chinch bug, city are the largest importers of the fruit."

FLORICULTURAL.

REMEMBER to pick off the first blooms of your zinnia. The first flowers are always single and should be picked at once; those that come later will be fine double flowers.

THE dahlias will appreciate liberal applications of the wash day soap suds. They are coarse, strong growing plants, and to sustain their rank growth need plenty of fertil- California. izer and moisture.

PLANTS of ageratum-a pretty annual which deserves to be better known, are sold at the stalls of the Central market in this city at ten cents apiece. The blue of the blossom is very soft and pretty, and the plant when compactly grown, is desirable for house culture.

CHOICE flowers can be sent through the mail safely and without damage by wilting by scooping out a raw potato and inserting the stem in the cavity. Fasten the potato securely in a light box, lay the flower on damp cotton, with its stem in the potato, safely for a long distance.

curculios. We are told by experts that the explosive mixture with air, and takes fire soot-water. The application has, at any rate, the advantage of costing nothing.

or stove, put into an old pitcher, and then hot water is to be poured upon the contents. When cold the mixture is to be used for watering the plants every few days.

PLANT portulacea on the west side of the house. It requires a special location to do house the blossoms will open a little later texture of the petals not being scorched by

LIME water will kill angleworms in the pots in which plants are grown. The worms do not eat the roots, but it is well known that their presence is injurious to the growth ficient to nearly whiten it.

flowers and a very graceful habit of growth, than \$500. is a very fine greenhouse plant. In the South, the plant is evergreen, and large use is made of it for hedges. These, once started, if kept in bounds by an annual pruning. will form a serviceable barrier for many years. At the North, the plant requires greenhouse culture, that is, its roots must be THE FIRST YEAR OF BEEKEEP planted in a border, when it will cover the sides of the greenhouse with beautiful green leaves and its large handsome buds.

THE walking fern, Camptosorus rhizophyllus, is a curious plant and rare. It is found in several localities in the southern mountains, and at once attracts the observer by its curious manner of growth. It has a For a time article of hay and honey the Alnarrows and becomes a long, narrow, taperroot at its extremity, thus making a new it were, leaving the leaves looped over.

Boston churches are accustomed to dosions. Through the influence of the Massations this year consisted more largely than usual of potted plants. About five thousand plants were given away in this manner by the churches, and being more lasting than cut flowers, proved a greater source of pleasure to the recipients.

MR. MEEHAN says that though it is gen erally supposed that the evolution of the pansy, in its present size and exquisite coloring, is an achievement of modern nor.i cultural skill, an old English horticulthat is, in this State the last of tural work, Hortus Floridus, published 200 years ago, has pictures of pansies just as large and fine as our modern ones. Mr. Meehan puts the question whether florists of those early times had the seductive methods of the modern seedsmen and florists, or were is required to repair the damage inflicted on the pansies of those days as fine as those of

A WRITER in the Country Gentleman. which can be let down over the vines and treating the planting of the petunia, says: kept there for a little time to retain the Only after many years' experience have I smoke, though entirely satisfactory results learned the following: In transplanting will hardly be obtained in this way. An- from the seed-bed I at first took the darkother method of some value is to carry green leaved plants which seemed strong lighted torches through the vineyard at and healthy, and left the small ones with night, beating the vines lightly at the same | yellowish curled leaves, and my plants gave ime. The insects will be attracted to the me only common flowers. Then one season light as they fly from the disturbed vines and having sown but few seeds, all the plants perish in the flames. It is well also, to re- were saved, and those that I would othermove all rubbish from near the vines, and wise have thrown away, proved to be the frequently rake the ground late in fall and choicest of the strains, with blooms of un-

Horticultural Items.

THE use of Paris green in solution as pre pared for spraying apple trees, proves fatal said a wholesale fruit dealer, "and there to the peach. The solution must be consider ably diluted.

PROF. BEAL has arrived at the conclusion that chopped straw makes the best mulch for strawberries and other plants. Corn fodder, cut two inches long also served a good pur

any kind. By using earth for the covering, if too much is put on, the young twigs and branches are apt to slough off. THE Country Gentleman notes that small

trees, when transplanted, almost invariably do better than larger ones. Better roots are secured for the small trees, they bear the shock of removal better, root faster and make handsomer trees than the overgrown ones. This is true of both forest and nurser; PRESIDENT HARRISON has had the grea

Ailanthus trees in the Capitol grounds a Washington, planted by Andrew Jackson in 1832, when he was president, cut down, be cause of their very offensive odor when i bloom. The trees have been an annoyance to successive presidents, but none heretofor have ventured to order their removal.

THE State Board of Horticulture of Cali fornia will petition the Secretary of Agricul ture to send a special agent to Australia whose business shall be to collect and expor into this country such parasites as are ther found to be destructive to the various scale insects which have been imported here, and

J. M. STAHL, in the Country Gentleman, says "The good points of some things become their direst misfortune. It is so with the cherry. Of all our tree fruits it does best i thick sod, in out-of-the-way places, where the ground is trampled solid. And because will fruit without care or culture, such con ditions are almost its common lot. If to the cherry had been given that thought and care, that effort to obtain better varieties or to im prove by enriched soil and sedulous tillage the varieties we have, that have been given to the apple and pear, we should have a fruit that would be highly prized, and the results would be gratifying."

THE Benton Harbor Palladium says, apropos cover with cotton, and the box can be sent of our May frosts, that blackberries are materially injured, and only sixty per cent of a crop can be expected. Raspberries fared Ir is stated that a rapid growth of thrifty better. Grapes in some situations were enrose-shoots may be promoted by the use of tirely killed, while others escaped unhurt. The cold rainy weather which followed the frosts was a boon to strawberries, which have in large measure recovered the damage. The Some soot is to be collected from a chimney first crate of this fruit was shipped on the Reference-Editors Michigan Farmer.

28th, from Stevensville. The plantations of Sharpless seemed to suffer most severely. Mr. R. Bronson lost two acres on which the fruit was nicely set. Melon farms were ruined by the frosts.

MR. PEARCE, of the Grand River Valley Horticultural Society, said at the meeting at its best, and that is where the morning sun Mr. H. C. [Hogadone's, that one of his neigh will not strike it. On the west side of the bors sprayed his apple trees while in bloom and the result had been disastrous to his bees. preventing the depredations of certain in- but will remain much longer, the delicate He had taken 58 colonies out of his cellar without having lost one during the winter. The bees were in very fine condition. The other morning he went out and found his dooryard full of dead and dying bees. They had rested on a neighbor's trees and were poisoned with the Paris green sprayed on the trees. His loss had been a great one, as the of the plants. A dose of ammonia will also filled with brood, and the poison had been 58 colonies were storing honey and were well bring them squirming out of the ground. If disastrous. Mr. Pearce stated that it was they are troublesome in the garden, dust lime unnecessary, and a simple waste of time and over the harrowed surface in quantities sufas the rains were liable to come and wash off the poison before there was any occasion for THE Cherokee rose, which has single white it. Mr. Pearce estimates his loss at not less

Apiarian.

For the Michigan Farmer. ING.

Honey Producing Crops.

leaf at first heart shaped and fern-like, grow- sike clover undoubtedly stands at the head. ing upon a slender stem, but the leaf rapidly It is pronounced by dalrymen far superior to the red clover and timothy, or even corn ing extension, which bends over and takes stalks, for milch cows. The seed matures with the first crop and ripens at the same plant, and covering the ground by steps, as time the timethy does, and makes beautiful hay. Sown together the stalks are less woody, more branching and absolutely free from dust. It yields seed in abundance, nate the floral decorations of Easter day to which brings about 30 per cent more per the children of the Sunday schools and misare much smaller, and it requires but twochusetts Horticultural Society, the decora- thirds as much seed as the common clover, consequently it costs no more for seeding.

Farmers differ as to the best time and the best crop with which to seed, but I think those who have tried buckwheat admit that it leaves the ground in the best possible condition. You are all familiar with the common buckwheat and the silver hull, but three years ago there was an importation made from Japan that bids fair to exterminate all other varieties. At that time I paid at the rate of eight dollars per bushel for some of the seed. It can now be had for two dollars per bushel.

Below I give you a excellent cut of this new variety, an extract from the pen of A. T. Root, of Medina, Ohio, and also one from our most excellent friend, Prof. A. J. Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College.



At the present time, the new Japanese ckwheat is by all odds further in advance than all other kinds. This is the third sea-son that it has been before the public; and the reports to the agricultural cress and bed journals place it far ahead of the silver hull, gray, or common. The grain is larger in size, and it gives a very much larger yield of grain. It is fully equal in quality for flour to A MINNESOTA horticulturist raises peaches in the following fashion: He cuts the roots upon two sides—opposite—bends the tree to the ground, and covers it with litter of almost any kind. By using earth for the covering, if

Japanese buckwheat is the best variety for grain and also for honey. Farm ers, and especially bee-keeping farmers should sow it as a part of their crop. It is sown late in June. It is an excellent crop to precede corn on land that is infested with white worms. It seems to starve out these terribly destructive grubs. Again, it is profitable crop, often paying better than wheat. Not only this, it gives us the basis of our buckwheat cakes, which with honey will tempt the most capricious appetite. The blossoms oftentimes furnish nectar for the bees when all else fails .- Prof. A. J. Cook.

er

arm

L

Michigan

Rape pays well to raise for seed alone, because it is used for making oil in this latitude. It should be sown in July to escape black flea; about three pounds of seed is required per acre, and it is usually sown broadcast like turnips. It frequently blossoms within four weeks after being sown It keeps in bloom nearly four weeks and gives large quantities of beautiful honey, when all things are favorable.

Chapman Honey Plant.—This is called in European countries "Globe Thistle," It was introduced by Mr. Chapman, of Versailles, N. Y., who cultivates it extensively are now disastrous to the fruit interests of for honey, and claims it is a paying investment. His seed has been turned over to the government, and can be obtained free by any beekeeper. It is also claimed that the seed makes an excellent oil but I am not sure about it. GRO. E. HILTON

FREMONT. To be Continued.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

I have been successful in the production of Comb floney for the past ten years, and my little pamphlet "How I produce Comb Honey," briefly explains the method I pursue. By mail, 5 cts. per copy; per 160, \$3.00. My illustrated price list of General Supplies, Bees and Queens, free. Addres GEO. E. HILTON, Fremont, Mich

BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES. Japanese Buckwheat, Alsike Clover Seed, etc. Free Price List.
M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER: they ACT LIKE MAGIC:—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs, Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complexion; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "facts" admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BEECHAM'S FILLS HAVE THE LABGEST SALB OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
Sold by Druggists generally. B. F. ALLEN & CO., 365 and 367 Canal St., New York.
Sole Agents for the United States, who (inquire first), if your druggist does not keep them,

WILL MAIL BEECHAM'S PILLS ON RECEIPT OF PRICE. 25 CENTS A BOX.

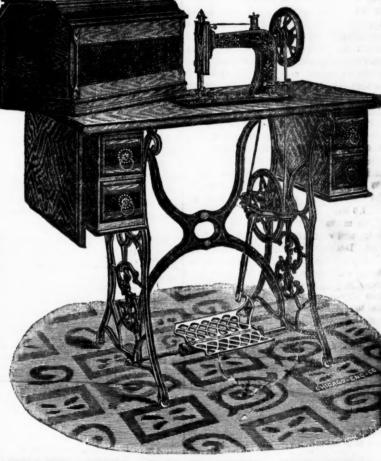
FOR POULTRY!
FREIGHT | Made from Baw Bone. GRANULATED BONE
PREPAID. | About the size of Corn.
Write for prices. Delivered at your Ballway Station.
E. S. FITCH, Bay City, Mich. AND OYSTER SHELLS

Sewing Machines!

As many inquiries have been received in regard to honey producing plants, perhaps a short article on crops that pay both as a crop and for honey would be timely

THE NEW AND

GREATLY IMPROVED



HIGH-ARM IMPROVED SINGER.

With each of these machines we furnish one Ruffler, one Tucker, one set Hemmers, one Foot Hemmer, one Screw Driver, one Wrench, one Oil Can and Oil, one Gauge, one Gauge Thumb-Screw, one extra Throat-Plate, one extra Check-Spring, one paper Needles, six Bobbins, and one Instruction Book. These articles are all included in the price named Bear in mind that these machines are thoroughly made and of first-class workman-

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED for FIVE YEARS.

These machines furnished to subscribers of the FARMER for

Which includes also a year's subscription to the paper. There never was a high-arm machine sold before for less than three times this price.

PRICE scription Includes REDUCED to On \$16.00 Sub-

The Over 1,500 in Use in this State !

The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$16 and threw in a Year's Subscription to the Farmer. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents' and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering from us. A full set of attachments included with

These Machines Guaranteed for Five Years!

Purchaser pays freight, which runs from 65c. to 90c. on each machine, according to CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

Samples of these machines can be seen at this office. Address orders to GIBBONS BROTHERS. DETROIT MICE

MICHIGAN FARMER.

STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

GIBBONS BROTHERS.

-SUCCESSORS TO-JOHNSTONE & GIBBONS, Publishers, Nos. 40 and 42 West Larned St.,

DETROIT, MICH.

RASTERN OFFICE: 21 Park Row, New York.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

P. B. BROMFIELD, M'gr.

Subscribers wishing the address of the FARMER changed must give us the name of the Postoffice to which the paper is now being sent as well as the one they wish to have it sent to In writing for a change of address all that is necessary to say is: Change the address on MICHIGAN FARMER from --- Postoffice to ---Postoffice. Sign your name in full.



DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Postaffice as second class matter.

STOCK SALES IN MICHIGAN.

The following dates have been selected by Michigan breeders for sales of improved

JUNE 6-D. Henning, Battle Creek, Shorthorn and Hereford cattle. J. A. Mann, Auctioneer. JUNE 12-C. F. Moore, St. Clair, Shorthorns OCTOBER 24-A. W. Bissell, Pewamo, Shrop

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 105,116 bu., against 59,472 bu. the previous week, and 46,231 bu. for corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 100,835 bu., against 22,127 bu, the previous week, and 42,016 bu, the corresponding week last year. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to \$4,999 bu., against \$8,950 bu. last week, and S06,040 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. The visible supply of this grain on June 1 was 20,205,816 bu. against 21,284,385 bu, the previous week, and 26,425,426 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 1,078,-569 bushels. As compared with a year ago the visible supply shows a decrease of 6,-219,610 bu.

The market has been steadier the past week, and even shows considerable firmness. Dealers are becoming alarmed at the steadily decreasing supply, light stocks in the country, and the chances of a much better demand for the next crop from Europe than has been expected. It is also certain that the outlook in the spring wheat region and firm, and closes higher than on Monday. Other grades of spot/slightly lower All fu-tures are higher, and close strong New York and Chicago closed higher resterday. Liverpool St. Louis was also higher. quiet and unchanged.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from May 15th to June 7th inclusive:

		White.	Red.	Red.
May	15	94	94	
64	16	92	89	76
46	17	921/4	881/4	76
66	18	93	87%	7514
66	20	9134	86%	751/2
64	21	89	84	73
64	22	881/4	84%	74
65	23	8936	88	75
66	24	8814	86	74
44	25	881/6	83 14	75%
6.6	27	87	84%	74
4.6	28	88	85%	****
6.*	29	871/2	84	77
6.6	30			****
. 66	31	851/6	83	74
Jume	1	84	8214	****
66	3		81	73
44	4	831/6	801/6	73
0.6	5	8416	82%	
64	6	841/4	8214	72
44	7	841/4	82	78

Fatures are more active, and show a general advance since Monday. The market closes strong on all the deals.

The following is a record of the closing prices on the various deals in futures each

June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
	75%		
791/	75%		76
80	76		77
81%	76%		77%
81	76%		7734
82	771/6	7736	
	79% 79% 80 81% 81	79% 75% 79% 75% 80 76 81% 76% 81 76%	79% 75% 75% 75% 76% 81% 76% 76% 76%

California's 60,000,000 bushel wheat crop

is beginning to decline. It is now estimated at 40 to 45 millions of bushels. We noticed this matter two months ago, and predicted the crop would be less than 40,000,000 bushels. It looks now more like 35,000,000.

The drouth which has been a feature the last three seasons in this State has evidently left for good. It still rains. The "bulls," and there are yet a few

lingering around the wheat market, think, or say they do, that wheat is a good buy at present prices.

Reports have been received the past week that the Russian wheat crop is likely to be

the poorest for a number of years. The Austro-Hungry wheat crop is said to be very unpromising, and cannot be an average

one this year. Telegrams from the Northwest say that

more damage has been done to the spring wheat by unfavorable weather conditions than is generally supposed or admitted. The following table shows the quantity of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in

the United States, Canada, and of	n passage
to Great Britain and the Continer	at of Eu-
rope:	
Visible supply	Bushels. 22,842,701
On passage for United Kingdom	13,352,000
On Passage for Continent of Europe	2,624,000

The estimated receipts of foreign and ne-grown wheat in the English markets during the week ending May 25 were 443,200 bu. more than the estimated option; and for the eight weeks ending May 11 the receipts are estimated to have been 119,656 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show an increase for those eight weeks of 5.434.824 bu. as State dairy, tubs, fair. State dairy, welsh, fair. for those eight weeks of 5,434,824 bu. as compared with the corresponding eight weeks in 1888.

Shipments of wheat from India for the week ending May 25, 1889, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange, aggregated 520,000 bu., of which 400,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 420,000 for the Continent. The shipments for the previous week, as cabled, amounted to 1,100,000 bushels, of which 720,000 went to the United Kingdom, and 380,000 to the Continent. The shipments from that country from April 1, the beginning of the crop year, to May 25, aggregate 9,960,000 bu., of which 6,080,000 bu. went to the United Kingdom, and 3,880,000 bu. to the Contiestimated at 1,180,000 bu. One year ago the quantity was 3,056,000 bu.

The Liverpool market on Friday was quoted quiet with light demand. Quotations for American wheat were as follows: No. 2 7s. 11/d.@7s. 21/d; California No. 1, 6s. 81/d.@68, 91/d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 16,501 bu., against 20,056 bu, the previous week, and 13,650 bu, for the corresponding week in 1888. Shipments for the week were 1,736 bu., against 45,533 bu. the previous week, and 20,528 bu. for the corresponding week in 1888. The visible supply of corn in the country on June 1st amounted to 11,607,931 bu., against 11,045,-936 bu. the previous week, and 9,210,452 bu. at the same date in 1888. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 561,995 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 56,797 bu. against 45,680 bu. last week, and 31,351 bu. at the corresponding date in 1888. Corn has ruled quiet and rather weak up to yesterday, when the market showed a little more strength. But the latest quotations are still a shade below those of a week ago. No 2 is quoted here at 341/2c per bu. for spot, and 35c for July delivery. No. 2 yellow had 36e bid yesterday. The outlook for the next crop is not very encouraging. A considerable area was injured by the May frosts, and where it was not up at that time the seed has probably rotted from the cold rains which have since fallen. Old corn is a good thing to hold on to at present prices. At Chicago corn advanced 1/4c yesterday and is stronger. Spot No. 2 closed at 33%c June delivery at 33%c, and July at 34%c, per bu. New York also advanced 14 @ 34 c and closed firm.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted quiet with light demand. New mixed western, 3s. 81/d. per cental. In futures May sold at 3s. 81/2d., June at 3s. 81/4d. and July at 39. 81/4d.

OATS The receipts at this point for the week were 27,458 bu., against 24,862 bu. the previous week, and 26,077 bu. for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 3,525 bu., against 1,965 bu. the 3,341,751 bu. the previous week and 5,399,visible supply shows a decrease of 6,719 over lots which are not up to the class they bu. for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 23,652 bu., against higher than a week ago. Receipts are about an average for the season, and stocks are light. No. 2 white are selling at 27%c that importers have been shut off from bringper bu., light mixed at 26%c, and No. 2 ing in either except on the basis of their true yesterday at 231/2c. The Chicago market has been very dull, but showed a better tone vesterday, when an advance of 1/3c was made. No. 2 spot are selling there at 21%c per bu., June delivery at 21%c, and July at 221/4c. Sellers were not inclined to accept these prices at the close. At New York oats are firmer, with a fair demand. Quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 2 white, 34@34 %c; mixed western, 26@30c white western, 33@39c. In futures No. 2 mixed for June closed at 27%c, July at 27%c and August at 27%c.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market is in about the same position as a week ago, and values range about as then. While 15c is a possible figure on extra fine dairy, 14c is regarded as the top of the market, and the bulk of sales are made at 12@13c per lb. Common stock seems to be unsalable at any price. Creamery is holding up better than dairy, and is quoted steady at 16@18c, with special sales a cent or two higher. At present prices it is questionable if there is any money in butter, an it is apparently as low in price comparative ly as wheat. At Chicago, while the receipts of butter are rather liberal the demand up to the present time is sufficient to keep stocks well reduced, and the market is steady at the quotations. All classes of buyers are present, and considerable butter is going into cold storage. Stock showing hay flavor sells slowly at a marked discount. Good to fine Western creamery, 15@16c per lb.; Elgin district or fancy, 16%@17c per lb.; choice dairies, 13@14c; poor or streaked lots, 7@10c. The New York market holds about steady, values being about the same as a week ago. Western dairy is quoted up to 18c for small lots of perfect Elgin or separa tor goeds, but on the open market 171/c is the extreme for finest Western, and some ots called fancy have sold at 17c. Next are alm rades under are freely offered at 16@16%c, and from 16c down the feeling is positively weak and irregular. Choice imitation cream ry is held about steady. Western dairy packed is irregular in quality, and only selections of closely graded will bring top prices. Western factory quiet and unchanged

Export demand very light. Quotations in that market

EASTERN STOCK.

tate dairy, Welsh, prime.....tate dairy, Welsh, fair to good..... WESTERN STOCK.

Western Creamery, fancy...... Creamery, Elgin, fancy..... Western imitation creamery, choice Western do, good to prime.

Western dairy, fine.

Western dairy, good.

Western dairy, ordinary.

Western factory, fresh tubs, extra Western factory, fresh tubs, firsts.... CHEESE.

There is some improvement in the outlook for cheese-makers, the weakness so apparent ten days ago at the east having passed away, and the situation, both in domestic and foreign markets, more promising. So far as nent. For the corresponding period in 1888 our local market is concerned there is no the shipments were 9,180,000 bu. The change to note in values, the range for full wheat on passage from India May 15 was cream State being from 8@91/2c per lb. We look for a larger make this year in Michigan for two reasons-new factories and the excellent condition of pastures, which will increase the flow of milk very materially. At Chicago the market shows little change, with winter, 6s. 4%d. per cental; No. 2 spring, the feeling only steady. Cheddars are held relatively higher than other shapes, and the demand is chiefly for full cream cheese. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, 71/4 @8c per lb; twins, 71/4 @8c per lb; do Young Americas, 8% @9c; poor to common lots, 3@5c; Swiss cheese, 6@9c; brick cheese, new full cream, 8@9c. The New York market is showing a better tone than a week ago, but there is still room for improvement. Prices have advanced a little, and will probably do better soon, as the quality of arrivals is improving.

Quotations in that market vesterday wer

as follows:	
State factory, full cream fancy State factory, full cream, choice. State factory, full cream good. State factory, full cream, common. State factory, light skims, prime State factory, skims good. State factory, skims, medium State factory, full skims Ohio flat	. 840 8 . 840 8 . 740 8 . 740 7 . 640 7 . 5 0 6

A telegraphic report from Montreal says there is little doing in cheese. Holders continue firm in their views, but buyers in anticipation of increased supplies are indifferent and operate sparingly, the opinion prevailing among them that lower prices will be recorded there. At the Ingersol Board 2,600 boxes were boarded and part sold at 8%c per lb. The weather continues favorable.

The Liverpool market yesterday was quoted firm for new American cheese, with quotations at 45s. 6d. per cwt. for both white and colored, an advance of 6d, from the quotations of a week ago.

WOOL.

Cold weather and continued rains, which have deterred many flock owners from shearing, and had a most discouraging effect upon sheared flocks which were not well housed, have put the wool markets in this State back fully two weeks. Some parcels of wool, it is true, are being picked up by buyers, but not enough to really fix values. Most of the receipts are of fat sheep and from flocks sheared unwashed. The clip shows up well this season, being in good condition and not excessively oily, the result partly of a change previous week, and none for same week in breeding and partly in the season. It in 1888. The visible supply of this grain still looks as if holders held the strong end is not nearly so bright as before the cold on June 1st was 6,335,032 bu., against of the market, as the stocks of wool at the east have dwindled to unusually small pro-291 at the corresponding date in 1888. The portions, and are largely comprised of picket

are graded in. There is one thing in the situation which the corresponding week in 1888. Oats are large amount of foreign goods imported bedecision on the "waste" and "worsted" case brought before it for settlement. But now mixed at 25 %c. A car of rejected was sold value, this unjust competition will necessarily have to stop. In fact we note the woolen goods market, while undoubtedly in a bad way, is beginning to improve, and this causes manufacturers to be on the outlook for desirable wools. We expect to see them eager buyers of desirable wools at an advance of 2@3c per lb. above present quotations be

fore the end of this month. Wool-growers are generally acting with good judgment, and refusing to sell upon the basis of present quotations. This is the case in Ohio and Penusylvania, and will also be the rule in this State when once the

market opens. At the east markets are quick but firm and generally to an advance of 1/4 @ 1c per lb. within the past three weeks. On this point the Boston Commercial Bulletin

"The improved inquiry noted in the woo market has continued, and quotations here have advanced towards the level of the Western markets. It is a very grave question whether this advance in the raw mater ial will be supported by the goods market. If the situation is unchanged it will not be supported by it. However, the advance anticipated has begun to manifest itself. Two veeks ago we noted that the tide had turned and sales made this week show that it has begun to move back towards December's There is still but a poor stock in prices. Boston, and the attention of manufacturers has been devoted largely to Australian and other foreign wools, even to English wools that have so long been neglected. vools, and spring California and Texas show the most marked improvement, pulled, scoured, unwashed and similar odd lots composing the bulk of the sales of domestic

The Wool Reporter of Thursday has this paragraph in its report of the Boston mar-

"As an outcome of the worsted decision the final action of the treasury departmen on the question of waste, and the fairly satisfactory result of the New York flannel which have transpired during the week, the market for wool has gained additional strength. While prices current can hardly be quoted higher, it is patent to even the casual observer that concession ost out of the question, and that the trend of the market is slowly in the direction which favors the seller."

The Philadelphia correspondent of that ournal says: "Some few houses report better sales and more inquiries, as the week began to wane, but taking the market as a whole we note no marked changes over last week as far as the sales and call for wool is concerned. Ad-vices are received of small operations in the

paid in the medium wool counties in Ohio and even as high as 35 cents. * * *

"As to this market there is nothing new to report, save, perhaps, a stronger feelin among helders of old wool, who grip that wool for full figures, and for reasons stated above. We imply by 'that wool' that there s not enough new wool to cut any figure in the market yet, in fact, there is very little of both kinds to work on. The inquiry for voel is much the same as before noted, and here has been no change in the selling orices. Our quotations are much the same as last reported. Washed combing wool we would quote for the medium grade 39 and 40 For the 14-blood grades 38 and 39 ents. For unwashed medium combing, 29 and 30 cents; 14-blood, 28 to 29 cents. delaines, as we quoted above, 35 to 36c for Ohio, and to get 36 cents it must be choice, and 34 cents for Michigan. For XX Ohio we would quote 33 and 34c, and it, with the nitchlock or short delaine thrown in, 35 ents, but for an evenly graded XX, 33 and 34c would be the quotation. Ohio X is quot able at 32 cents, and Michigan at 30 and 31

from 211/4 to 23 cents." We see nothing in these reports to alter our opinion of the situation, and we look for an active demand for desirable wools in this State, at an advance in prices, after the market is once well opened.

cents. Fine unwashed new and old range

WOOL IN THE INTERIOR.

At Allegan, wool is quiet at 25@27c. Plainwell wool market is quiet at 25c. The Flint Globe quotes wool at 28@33c.

At Eau Claire, opening rates were 25@26c. The market opens at Lowell at 25c for Wool at Adrian is quoted at 18c for un

washed and 25@28c for washed. Jackson rates are quoted at 23@25c for washed; 16@18c for unwashed. At St. Johns, buyers pay 25@30c for wash

ed wool, and 15@20c for unwashed. The Owosso Press tersely disposes of the wool market wisely by quoting it at 25c.

At East Saginaw, wool is quoted at 25@ egc for washed; 16@19c for unwashed. The Pontiac Bill-Poster quotes wool, fine

washed, 25c; medium, 2Sc; coarse, 26c, and inwashed 18c. Flushing—Wool is not moving as yet, only two clips marketed so far. The cold rains have delayed shearing at least two

veeks. -A. E. P. Holly Advertiser: The wool market is very quiet. The price now offered by local uyers is from 25@30c for washed wool.

Portland Observer: A few small clips ave been bought here this season, the price paid being 16@18c for unwashed and 23@ The Romeo Observer says the wool mar-

ket was never so quiet in Romeo before at this time of the year. It is so quiet that the Observer does not quote rates. At Vassar the woolen mills are receiving

considerable quantities of wool, for which 24@28c is paid for washed, and 17@22c for unwashed. Less wool is washed this year than heretofore. The Port Huron Times says very little

wool has as yet come in, owing to the un-

seasonable weather. Rates remain at open-ing figures: 18@20c for unwashed, 28@30c for washed At Grand Rapids the market opens with uotations at 20@25c for fine wools; 24@27c

or medium, and unwashed at 16@18c. Buyers not eager, and sellers expecting an advance. Deliveries small. Lapeer Democrat: Wool is commencing

to move some, principally unwashed. Prices are not fully established but prospects are that 25@30c will be paid for washed wooloutside for medium or Shropshire-inside for fine short Merino. Unwashed will sell from 16@20c, as to quality.

THE last monthly report of the Department of Agriculture shows that the breadth of cultivated area thereases very largely each season. In the newer States and Territories settlement is rapid, and each year new areas, almost equal to States in their aggregate, are 18,424 bu, the previous week, and 45,460 is rather against the market, and that is the given over to the plow, while in the older A. D. 1889. sections, east of the Mississippi River, rather stronger in this market, and 1/2c fore the Treasury Department announced its new farms are carved out of hitherto undeveloped lands. The rapidity with which this extension has gone on during recent years is perhaps scarcely realized. In 1879 the four principal arable crops, corn, wheat, oats and cotton, occupied 128,000,000 acres; in 1888 this area had increased to 159,000,000, an enlargement in nine years of 31,000,000 acres. This increased breadth in four crops alone more than equals the entire area of the three Northern New England States, while the increase in three of the crops, corn, oats and cotton, exceeds the total area of the great agricultural State of Ohio. If the increase in all tilled and grass land has been in the same proportion as that in these four crops, we have now a total area of improved land in farms of 356,000,000 acres, against 285, 000,000 in 1879, or an increase almost equa to the total surface area of New England. New York and New Jersey, and equalling the entire area of improved lands in 1880 in the eleven cotton States, with the addition of Delaware and Maryland. Few realize how rapid is this expansion of agricultural possibilities, and the difficulty which even

> A DISPATCH from St. Louis, Mo., says that the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of that State reports that the condition of wheat declined six points during the month of May, being now 92 instead of 98 May 1. The decline in condition is due to dry weather and to the ravages of chinch bugs, excess of rain in southwest Missouri, which is causing rust and the Hessian fly. Chinch bugs are very numerous throughout a large portion of the State, but the late general rains are keeping them in check.

trained statisticians find in keeping up with

the progress of this development in all

branches of rural economy.

THE Manitoba Government's Ontario emgration agent has been instructed by the Premier of Manitoba to visit Michigan and Wisconsin and report on the condition of the farmers in those States, with a view to ommencing a vigorous emigration campaign there. If he comes this way there are 5,000 Polacks and 1,500 saloon-keepers who can be had cheap and on easy terms, provided ne will promise to keep them.

MR. F. W. BUTTERFIELD, of Whitm Lake, Washtenaw Co., writes :- "Being onfident I have lowered the record, I write to inform you that a half blood Jersey, thirteen months and ten days old, has dropped a strong active calf, both doing well Would like to hear through the FARMER, who among brother grangers can or has owered that time."

to indicate the ball had begun, and at 31 cents in eastern Ohio, in the fine wool sections. And yet 32 cents is all that can be obtained for the X grade in any market. It is reperted that a third of a dollar is being

PROCLAMATION.

Prohibiting the Importation of Neat Cattle From South of the Thirty-Sixth Parallel, North Latitude.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, MICHIGAN. WHEREAS, It is made, by law, the duty of the Governor of this State, under certain conditions, to publish, by proclamation, such rules and regulations as may be made by the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, es tablishing or prescribing quarantine and other regulations, to prevent the introduction or spread among domestic animals of this State of any malignant, contagious, or infectious disease, and

WHEREAS, The State Live Stock Sanitary Commission did, on May 18, adopt the following rules and regulations relating to the importation and handling of so-called Texa cattle for the year 1889, viz.: RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MICHI

GAN LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMIS SION RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION AND HANDLING OF SO-CALLED TEXAS CATTLE FOR THE YEAR 1889.

It is hereby ordered by the Live Stock Sanitary Commission of the State of Michigan that the importation of the so-called Texas cattle or cattle raised south of the 36th parallel of north latitude, and that have not been kept continuously at least one win ter north of said parallel, be strictly forbidden and prohibited until the first day of No vember next, except such of said cattle as are in transit across this State, and they shall only be unloaded in this State for th necessary time and purpose of feeding and watering, and then only in yards designated and branded "For the feeding of Texas cattle only," and to which yards no other class of cattle shall be admitted, and excepting also such of the above cited and so-called Texas cattle as are intended for immediate slaughter, and these so-called butchers peasts shall be unloaded only at the slaughter or killing dock, where they shall be held in strict quarantine until slaughtered, and in no ease will they be permitted to be driven or handled upon any street, highway, alley, lane, or common whereby the health of any of our northern or native cattle may thereby be endangered, nor in any case will they be allowed to be pastured within the limits of this State.

The Commission takes this occasion t warn and caution importers and slaughter-ers and all other persons who may desire to engage in this traffic, of the great danger to our cattle stock of importing Texas or spleni fever and conveying same to our native catle, and to inform them that the importing and killing of these southern cattle, even at the unloading shute, may be attended with danger to our native cattle, and that these regulations will in no way relieve the per sonal responsibility for damage to any party engaged in this traffic that may result to our northern cattle from his acts under these reg ulations and the provisions of law under the operations of which the same are made and promulgated.

The Commission also again call the atten tion of all railroads and transportation companies doing business in this State to the provisions of Act No. 198, Laws of 1885, entitled An act to regulate and provide for the carrying, yarding and feeding of so-called Texas cattle while in transit into or across this State between the first day of April and the first day of November of each year.

H. H. HINDS, J. J. WOODMAN, JOHN McKAY, Members of the Michigan Live Stock Sanitary

LANSING, May 18, 1889.

Now therefore, I, Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of the State of Michigan, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, do hereby proclaim and publish the above cited rules and regulations to be in full force and effect, and I do hereby cautrade, either as carriers, dealers, or butchers, against violating any of the provisions theren contained, under the pains and penaltic prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set State to be affixed this twentieth day of May,

By the Governor:
GILBERT R. OSMUN,
Secretary of State.

BIG FLEECES.

Another Shropshire Fleece.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer: We notice in your last issue that Mr. J A. Horton, of Owosso, asks anyone who can beat the 10 lb. fleece of his Shropshire ewe to do so. We therefore arise and with all due modesty announce that we have a thoroughbred ewe of that breed which yielded us a fleece of 11 lbs. 7 ozs. this spring.

YPSILANTI, June 1st.

Next.

A Merino Breeder Also Talks. CALIFORNIA, Mich., June 1, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I was reading the shearing record of yearling, reported by "Old Genesee," whose net weight was 55 lbs., shearing 13 lbs. 2 ozs. I went out this morning and weighed one of my own yearlings that sheared 16 lbs. 2 ozs., carcass weighed just 63 lbs.

R. O. LOGAN.

SAWYER & Co.

From an Importer and Breeder of Shropshires. VERNON, June 3, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Seeing in the MICHIGAN FARMER, th weight of fleeces from Shropshires, I thought I would let you know what mine have done for me. Forty head, all ewes, and most of them with lambs beside them, gave me nine lbs per head, which I sold to W. D. & A. Garrison, of Vernon, for 24 cents. I also send you a report of the wool taken from the bunch of 92 ewes and a ram, sold to H. H. Hawley, and most of them having lambs beside them. They averaged eight lbs., which sold at 25 cents. C. S. BINGHAM.

He Also Objects to the Weight Given as an Average Fleece.

Howell, Mich., June 3, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In the FARMER of May 18th, I noticed the report of the weight of a Shropshire fleece as owned by Calvin Bunnell, also that of J. A. Horton in the issue of June 1st, and his challenge for a heavier fleece than his 10 lb. one. On April 13th, 1888, at a public shearing held on the farm of B. F. Bacheler, in Oceola, I showed three recorded Shropshire yearling ewes. Owing to the coldness of the weather and the distance I was from home, I only sheared one, namely Queen 2nd, who gave a 11 lb. fleece of superior quality. About ten days later I clipped 12 lbs. 4 oz. and 14 lbs. respectively from the other two ewes. On May 1st, 1887, I took 17 lbs of choice

Shropshire ewes, then I am not posted a egards Shropshire fleeces, at least it is not in accord with my experience. Unfortunately the love of money induced me to

sell all the ewe lambs I raised or purchased when in Canada except two, they being late and consequently small; however, they sheared fleeces above the average you speak R. R. SMITH.

FOOT ROT IN SHEEP.

CLARKSTON, May 7th, 1889, To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer Will you please give the readers of the FARMER the law with regard to driving sheep which have the foot rot on the highway, if there is such a law.

WM. HOLCOMB. The statute regarding the driving of sheep

affected with foot rot on the highway will be found in section 2136 and 2136a of Howell's Annotated Statutes, page 571, and is as follows:

SECTION 1 .- The People of the State of Michigan enact, That it shall be unlawful ported as lying at the point of death, from infor any person or persons to allow to run at large on, or to drive along any highway in this State between the first day of May and this State between the first day of May and resented at the annual encampment, held this the first day of November of each year, any week at St. Joseph. One thousand of the sheep known to be infected with the diseas known as the foot-rot.

Sec. 2.—Any person or persons violating the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall pay a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, in the discretion of the court, in addition to the costs of prosecution; and in case the fine imposed, and the costs of prosecution shall not be paid, the defendant shall be confined in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, in the discretion of the court.

Selling Binder Twine in Canada,

HAMBURG, Mich., June 2, 1889.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. It is stated that agents from the United States are selling binding twine in Canada. so that the Canadaian farmers buy twine at the same price there that the dealers do here. Please let us know the truth of the matter, and if so, why is it. Answer through your columns, and oblige a weekly reader.
W. W. H.

We have no knowledge of such sales being made. The Canadian journals received at this office do not make mention of the matter.

Stock Notes.

Is it not a little singular that the most successful Shorthorn sales of the season were at Minneapolis, Minn., one of the States which has adopted a law for the inspection of cattle on the hoof? What reason would the admirers and supporters of the "big four" give for this?

A NOTE from J. W. Hibbard, of Benning ton, says his flock of Merinos averaged 121/2 lbs. this season. He sold his last year's clip for 20c per lb., unwashed, of course, the entire clip weighing 2,761 lbs.—certainly a good price. His stock ram, A. A. Wood 167, sheared for his sixth fleece 27 lbs. 10 oz., and one of his sons, for his fourth fleece. 27 lbs. 10 oz., and another 25 lbs. 2 oz. Jabe says he considers his flock has done well. and it certainly has.

Owing to the heavy and long continued tion all parties engaged in the live stock rains, Mr. J. C. Sharp, of Jackson, had to withdraw his sale of Shorthorn bulls. Since

oun 17th Dake of Hillside, by Sharon Dake of Bath 64449, dam Lady Mell of Sharon (Vol. 26) by Duke of Crow Farm 38332; 2d my hand and caused the great seal of the dam, Katie Belle by Treble Mazurka 25045. and tracing to imp. Henrietta by Red Prince (2489). He was dropped Nov. 7th, 1887, and weighed when sold 1,225 lbs.

To S. A. Kitchum, Rives Junction, yearling bull 20th Duke of Hillside, sired by Sharon Duke of Bath 64449; dam. Minnie S., by Barrington Mary Dake 54682; 2d dam, Hickory Blossom, by Samuel J. Tilden 36930, and tracing to imp. Strawberry by Wiseman (12317).

THOSE who attend the Shorthorn sale of C. F. Moore, at St. Clair, on Wednesday next, will find a free bus at the trains to convey them to the grounds. The sale will be under cover, so the weather will not af- favorably in committee. fect the comfort of visitors. Plenty of room for all, and a hearty welcome. In case of parties purchasing at the sale and not being ready to ship at once, Mr. Moore says he will care for the stock a few days without cost to purchasers. You can reach St. Clair by train from Detroit, or by way of Pontiac and the Grand Trunk Air Line to Lenox Station. Also by way of Chicago & Grand Trunk to Port Huron, and then by boat or train. Lunch at 12 noon; sale will begin at 1 o'clock, with Col. J. A. Mann as orator of the day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan.

Detroit has raised about \$20,000 for the ohnstown sufferers.

tate Legislature, was buried on Tuesday. omerville School, at St. Clair, on account of health.

Boston horse-buyers have fallen into a way of calling at Portland when they want to pictup a few good roadsters. The Detroit Jesuit College is to erect a fine

new building, to cost \$100,000, on its presen site, at the close of the school year. The bones of a mastodon were recently unearthed in Lee township, Calhoun County, while a well was in process of being dug. Twenty-eight girls from Chicago went to

Ionia this week to fill places in the overall actory made vacant by the recent strike. A field of wheat in Lapeer township is re-ported by the Democrat of June 5 as already headed and ripening, the first as yet reported. Akron, Tuscola County, notes a new roller process flour mill, with a capacity of fort parrels per diem, as one of its evidences of

The Episcopal convention in session at Bay City this week, elected Dr. T. F. Davies, Philadelphia, to the bishopric of Easte Philadelphia, to the bishopric of Education It is believed he will accept. Bay View is being prepared for its annu

Invasion by cottagers and tourists. Sixty new cottages are being built. The assembly opens July 24, the summer school July 16. Sherwood business men will not patronize the American Express Company because it has put its rates to a point above what they consider fair for the service rendered. Lansing is to have a new postmaster, Sey-mour Foster, who succeeds H. D. Pugh, put out for cause, an inspector who visited the office having testified to the desirability of a

hange. Fennville peach-growers are reluctantly a No. 3187, it being her first fleece; and if 7 lbs. 7 ozs. is about the average for yearling the first fleeth of the first fleece through the first fleece through the first fleece through the first fleece from the first fleece through the first fleece from the firs

Hull Bros., well known grocery firm of this city, failed this week. An investigation int heir business shows assets amoun \$381,000; liabilities, \$249,000; unse debtedness, over \$58,000.

The Superior Gold & Silver Mining Co. will unild a stamp mill at Ishpeming, the quality of the gold-bearing quartz seeming to warrant t. An assessment of ten cents a share has

een levied for the purpose. The affairs of the once famous Macomb St. Clair farmers' mutual insurance company are being wound up by a receiver, close to the end. The matter has been a source of uneasiness to a good many farmers for 80 time.

Prof. Satterlee, of Lansing, formerly proessor of horticulture at the Agricultural college, and recently connected with the State Soard of Health, has accepted a position in the office of the secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society. Farmers who sheared early and neglect

to, house their sheep find their flocks decimated by the exposure. It is said in Lexington township, in Sanilac County, the loss is four hundred, and that others suffered nearly as heavy a percent by death. Edward Anderson, one of the men thrown

from the street-car at the time of the late dis-aster at a Kalamazoo railroad crossing, but who was not thought to be much hurt, i juries received at that time Fifty camps of Sons of Veterans were rep

kids" were in line in the street parade, which was reviewed by Gen. Alger and other men prominent in G. A. R. circles. John Dunlan, of St. Louis, log buyer for a East Saginaw lumber firm, was charged his employers with having embezzled \$321.

policeman went to St. Louis to take Du nto custody, but the latter found an one tunity to commit suicide by shooting h One of the meanest men living hails from Lansing. His name is Wm. Stockford, a bake by trade. He stole \$180, the saving of year of hard labor, from his invalid mot she was too ill to sit up, and left for parts un known. The poor woman is left without

W.H. Murphy, representing the bondholders, cought the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin for 5300,000, at the sale on Wednesday. This road was built "too soon," the territory which should be and which will be in time tributary to it not yet having recovered from the for fires of late years.

Grand Rapids Democrat: A destructive enemy is attacking maple shade trees in this city and surrounding country, and a large number of trees twenty years old and older are dying. It is stated that it is a little worm that eats the leaves and works under the bark which is doing the damage.

Irving Latimer's month in solitary confine

ent at Jackson prison is over, and he has een put to work in the blacksmith shop the wagonworks. He is as imperturbable as ever, but refuses directly to assert his in nocence, saying the jury had convicted him and he must abide by its decision There is no clue yet to the murderer of Lawrence Murray and his mother, in Argen-

tine, Genesee County, last Saturday, although a reward of \$500 stimulates detective zeal. The heavy rain which fell before the tragedy was discovered obliterated all footprints of other evidences around the house. F. McMahon, lately postmaster of Au Sable was arrested by postofficejinspector O'Neil on the 5th, charged with having taken from the mail a registered package containing \$2,000, addressed to J. E. Forrest, a banker, who is

lead. His executors have been endeavoring o ascertain the whereabouts of the packag for the past two months Thieves make a curious choice of article which they convert to their own use, some times. This spring a thief stole a coo with a fire in it from the kitchen of a house a thief has just stolen from A. Savage, of Easton, Ionia Co., something almost as hot-

five hives of Italian bees. Judge Grove, of Grand Rapids, has refused grant final papers of citizenship to Chang Bail, a Chinese aundryman, who desires to ecome an American citizen, the Judge deny ing the right under the statute of 1882, which provides that no State court shall admit these to citizenship. Chang proposes to take legal advice and see if he cannot become a

Jackson is jubilant over the fact that she has secured to that city the location of thre prosperous manufacturing concerns, employ ing in the aggregate, 600 men. firms thus located are the Fuller Buggy the Kalamazoo Wheel Co., which will estab

branch at Jackson, and the Kalamazo Harness Co. Flint Globe: George Embury, of Grand Blanc, who had shorn his sheep previous to the heavy cold rain storm of last week, le hem out during the storm and lost forty of of a flock of one hundred. Hon, James M. Neasmith, of Vicksburg, Kalamazoo County well known to many people here, lost about one hundred of his flock of valuable blooded

sheep by the same means. The persons interested in the Rhines voting nachine, which was invented in the interest of "a fair vote and no cheating," are accused if trying to bribe legislators at Lansing to ote for the Wells bill so-called, which is in th terest of the Rhines machine bill. Stock in the "Rhines Ballot System Company," and inducements in hard cash, were offered cer-tain members to influence them to repor-

Among Michigan people who were lost, or lost relatives in the Johnstown disaster, w Grant Dick, of Jackson, whose father, mo er, and eight brothers and sisters are suppose to have been drowned. Harry Kreeps, also lackson, lost mother, brother and sister-in law. Mrs. J. A. Ranney, of Kalamazoo, was drowned, her husband, Rev. Mr. Ranney, es-caping. They were in one of the trains wrecked by the flood. Misses Carrie and Mol-Richards, of Ypsilanti, are mourned by elr friends. Howard Britton, of Three Rivers, was to have been in Johnstown on the day the dam broke, and no news has since been received from him.

General.

Four counties of Vermont shipped 697 tons of maple sugar this season. Minneapolis mills and milling property are

valued at six million dollars. Last year ten million dollars worth of prop erty was destroyed by forest fires in Michigan A new law forbidding the sale of tobacco in

any form to children under 16 years of age. went into effect in New York June 1. Canadian Indians have sold the tunnel company forty acres of land at Sarnia for workshops and yards. Price, \$10,000.

Brazil is becoming a great grain exporting country, nearly half the crop of wheat and corn grown in 1887 being exported. Her wheat crop was 18,371,000 bushels in 1887. Navigation in Chesapeake Bay is very diffi

cuit on account of the drift swept into it from the flooded rivers which empty into it. Ves-sels are obliged to tie up or anchor at night. Silk culture is to be abandoned in California, the governor having vetoed the appropriation of \$10,000 for encouraging the industry. California cannot compete with China and Japan. There are 314 cigar factories in New York

city, where the annual output of each ranges from 300,000 to 33,500,000 digars annually. There are 27 firms manufacturing cigarettes, three of which make 608,899,870 annually. The commission waiting the decision of the Indians at Reschud agency, relative to the sale of their lands, are getting impatient over the delays of the "noble savage," and assert that they will not make up their minds as ong as they draw free rations.

The Cambria Iron Works, at Johnstown, Pa., the largest of the kil employing 10,000 men, with a plant valued at \$5,000,000, and covering forty acres, were injured \$300,000 worth by the awful disaster which occurred there on the 31st ult.

A Chicago woman, it is alleged, has con ressed to a newspaper reporter that she kep rescott, the murderer of A. J. Snell, the Chi eago millionaire, in hiding for two weeks afer the murder, and assisted him to escape to China. She says he is in Canton now. lrunk.

A despatch from Seattle, W. T., which reached this city on Friday, says that city has suffered a most disastrous fire, all the business portion being wiped out. The telegraph

offices were burne are not obtainabl banks, railroad and hotels bave t

The Illinois week, passed w pill, which prov It is thought the canal by which to sible via the Gul:

iver, and freigh It is said there who own \$40,00 ited States has 1 75, the remai tries. The rich be Jay Gould, third the Englis of Rothschild, Sage, Bennett, The floods in

elsewhere, have ne hundred ! iamsport, and cover the dam was wrought a Potomac in Mar titute, having away by the to Lieut. Schwatz Mexican provi his return. In lers and car similar to the abs in Arizona and N with hows, arrow

sun-worshipper dividuals. The awful wor the victims of t happened. The dead rises every 12,000, and many system of regist begun, showing out of a popul who have sough neglected to reg graves marked l ply "Unknown,"

American en embarked in is pretty certai and the San Ju will be required, navigation will canal when dug feet wide, its co One of the mo

has ever occurr

at Johnstown, P 31st ult. Eighte the largest natu

the country. Or the Pennsylvania by a Pittsburg s

hunting and

creek emptied

held in check by feet thick, bein making a lake miles long, and This dam gave by heavy rains v fed it to torrent and Johnstown lay in a hollow breaking away and over the doo feet high, which it. South Fork wiped out in a r ally annihilated streets and st mud, save whe lodged. The loexact number probably never 10,000 human b are constantly 11,000 and 12,0 correct. The against a railr water upon bui then took fire &c., while hun torrents to die nine miles do the hastily imp load. No pen of terrible disaster, tion could conj

> The municipa five thousand fra Great Britain 133,000 men, Ru

was realized in

the next swept !

All the water 000 inhabita from a distance Ural silver m burned the ho mine and also a

Letters from

Mahdists have

desert. Thous

On Edward miles north of in process of long (divided compartments and is built of ner, the wall Austen does no thinks their building them ence in the co vinced him, af ber, of the supe in resisting

cheaper than w more than hem long. With th is to be lined. built horizontal and cement a applied between quarter of an i cement and the (tongued and to the wall str the air space ensilage from the wall. Cut is to be used keep it in place with three good

Th Should, in his the full and de the Michigan

Book, which w and sent to any The summer re described and entitled, "A M postage, and " postage four stamps, Mr. senger and Tick river, and freight rates greatly lowered.

Sage, Bennett, Belmont, &c.

It is said there are 700 persons in the we

vas wrought along the Monocacy and the

Lieut, Schwatza, who has been exploring in

The awful work of unearthing and burying the victims of the Johnstown disaster is not ended yet, though a week has elapsed since it

happened. The estimate of the number of dead rises every day; it is believed to be about

12,000, and many place it as high as 15,000. A

12,000, and many place it as high as 10,000. As system of registration of survivors has been begun, showing a total registration of 12,000 out of a population of 35,000 or 40,000. Al-

owances must of course be made for those who have sought shelter with friends, or have neglected to register. There are hundreds of graves marked like those of battlefields, sim-ply "Unknown," as the difficulty of identifica-tion increases every day.

and the San Juan river. Two gigantic dams

will have to be constructed to impound the

waters of the Descado, Rio Grand and Rio

One of the most appalling accidents which

argest natural or artificial reservoir in

by a Pittsburg sporting club, and used as a

preaking away of the dam, swept down upon and over the doomed towns in a tidal wave 40 teet high, which wrecked everything before

tion could conjure in its most awful form, was realized in the devastation of this city which one hour was busy, prosperous, safe, the next swept literally out of existence.

The municipal council of Paris has donated

five thousand francs to the Johnstown suffer-

Great Britain supports a standing army of 133,000 men, Russia, 778,000, the United States,

All the water used at Port Said, a city of

25,000 inhabitants, is brought in iron pipes from a distance of 200 miles.

Letters from Abyssinia to London say the

Mahdists have made Western Abyssinia a desert. Thousands of Christian natives have

been either murdered or carried to Mecca a

A Maryland Silo.

On Edward Austen's 640 acre farm, 20

miles north of Baltimore, a 400-ton silo is

in process of construction. It is 60 feet

long (divided by a transverse wall into two

compartments), 18 feet wide, and 20 deep,

and is built of stone in the most solid man-

ner, the wall being two feet thick. Mr.

Austen does not believe in wooden silos-

thinks their owners will get tired of re-

building them as they rot away. Experi-

ence in the corroding of lead long ago con-

vinced him, after trying many kinds of tim-

ber, of the superior value of southern cypress

in resisting warmth and moisture; it is

cheaper than white pine, costing in fact no

more than hemlock, and lasting six times as

long. With this wood, accordingly, the silo

is to be lined. Half-inch chestnut strips are

and cement a quarter of an inch thick is

applied between them, leaving, of course, a

cement and the cypress boards, which latter

(tongued and grooved) are nailed vertically

to the wall strips, with laths slipped into

the air space at intervals, to prevent the

ensilage from pressing the cypress against

the wall. Cut straw to the depth of 15 inches

is to be used for covering, with boards to

keep it in place. The roof is to be shingled,

The Summer Tourist

Should, in his preparations, avail himself of

the full and detailed information given in

the Michigan Central Summer Tourist Rate

Book, which will be issued in a few days

and sent to any address upon application.

The summer resorts of the East are fully

described and illustrated in a new book,

entitled, "A Modern Pilgrimage," six cents

with three good ventilators.

built horizontally into the wall on the inside,

ac in Maryland, and hundreds are des-

stigation into amounting to unsecured in-

Mining Co. will ng, the quality ning to warrant its a share has ous Macomb & rance company ver, close to the source of un-

e Agricultural
i with the State
d a position in
the N. Y. State

ir flocks decimid in Lexington the loss is four fered nearly as

he men thrown of the late disdeath, from in

pment, held this usand of "the t parade, which

og buyer for an was charged by bezzied \$321. A to take Dunlap ound an oppor oting himself. ving hails from saving of years

erritory which time tributary

ry, and a large

s imperturbable

convicted him tootprints of

ster of Au Sable pector O'Neil on taken from the banker, who is

own juse, some-stole a cookstove hen of a house in re at dinner; now A. Savage, of

, who desires to the Judge deny-ite of 1882, which shall admit Chiproposes to take fact that she has

Her Buggy Co., bury, of Grand

Hon. James M mazoo County here, lost about valuable blooded

ed in the interest d, which is in the ne bill. Stock in Company," and were offered certhem to repor

wn disaster, were ose father, moth-sters are supposed ry Kreeps, also of her and sister-in-Kalamazoo, was . Mr. Ranney, es-ne of the trains es Carrie and Molare mourned by Johnstown on the news has since

shipped 697 tons

iling property are

ars worth of prop-st fires in Michigan

16 years of age, k June 1. sold the tunnel and at Sarnia for ce, \$10,000.

t grain exporting rop of wheat and g exported. Her ushels in 1887. e Bay is very diffi-

apty into it. hor at night. oned in California, the appropriation he industry. Cali-China and Japan.

pries in New York put of each ranges cigars annually-cturing cigarettes, 9,870 annually. he decision of the

ine decision of the sy, relative to the ing impatient over ivage," and assert up their minds as s, at Johnstown,

a plant valued at rty acres, were in-the awful disaster e 31st ult.

alleged, has conorter that she kept A. J. Snell, the Chi-for two weeks afd him to escape to Canton now. The while she was

ile, W. T., which says that city has fire, all the pusi-out. The telegraph

offices were burned out, hence full particulars are not obtainable, but it is known that the banks, railroad depots, wharfs, warehouses and hotels have been destroyed. The Illinois Legislature, adjourned last



Rothschild, then Astor, Vanderbilt, Jones Pure Breds and High Grades, always on hand. Individual merit the standard The floods in Pennsylvania, aside from the terrible disaster at Johnstown, mentioned e.sewhere, have caused the loss of not less than riors. For hardiness and prepotency have no e.sewhere, have caused the loss of not less than one hundred persons in the vicinity of Wil-liamsport, and five million dollars will not cover the damage done. Great devastation GEO. COLEMAN.

Marion, Livingston Co., Mich. P. O. address, Howell, Mich. je18-tf IMP. WILD EYES LEGRAND 67993.

Mexican provinces, especially in Southern Chihushua, has arrived at Demling, N. M., on his return. In Chihushua he found cliff-dwellers and cave-dwellers, living in dwellings use him any longer He is six years old, red in color, pure Bates, sired by Grand Duke 3th (43308), dam imp. Lady Turneroft Wild Eyes 2d (Vol. 25 A, H. 8.), by 7th Duke of Tregunter 51355. Address for particulars similar to the abandoned cliff-dwellings found in Arizona and New Mexico. They are armed with bows, arrows and stone hatchets, and are sun-worshippers, and number above 3,000 in-WM. CHAPMAN,

Sweet Potato Plants.

CAPAC, MICH.

By mail post pa'd per 100 Address B. HATHAWAY, Little Prairie Ronde, Mich n25-2t

THE FALTIS MARKET, 301 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Good prices paid for spring chickens and ducks, weight from 1½ ibs and upwards each.

POULTRY, POULTRY.

American enterprise and capital having embarked in the venture, the Nicaragua canal is pretty certain to go through. It is also pretty certain that the methods which wrecked the Panama Canal Co. will not operate to defeat the American purpose to "get there." The length of the canal, as proposed, is 170 miles, and the route lays through Nicaragua Tola valleys. Of the distance of 170 miles, only about 29 miles of actual canal excavation will be required, as the lake, river, and basin navigation will turnish the remainder. The formation of this great Grain, Woo Country. The healthiest and me canal when dug will be 30 feet deep and 210 feet wide, its cost \$66,000,000, and will be completed by 1900.

has ever occurred in this country, happened at Johnstown, Pa., on the afternoon of the 31st ult. Eighteen miles above the city was

I wish to sell one-half interest in my farm, stock and machiners, on North Manitou Island, Mich. There are 2.000 acres of land, 500 fenced, 200 in crops. Four dwellings: five large barns; granery, blacksmith shop and tenant houses. Thirty-five horses and colts with a registered Percheron stallion at the head. Twenty-five head of cattle with registered Holstein bull and cows. Sufficient implements and machinery for use, among which are wind-mill, threshing machine, hay scales, binder, mower, manure spreader, tedder, plows, wagons, etc. Will sell on long time or exchange for other property in part payment. Address nunting and fishing ground. Conemaugh creek emptied into it, and the waters were miles long, and in some places 100 feet deep. This dam gave way on the date mentioned. olume of water above being augmented avy rains which swelled the streams that to torrents. The village of South Fork Johnstown, a city of 40,000 inhabitants,

S. R. BOARDMAN,



Farm for Sale, Cheap.

The human beings could be seen, pintoned by timbers and beams, saved from the torrents to die by fire. Bodies were picked up nine miles down the stream, and brought to the hastily improvised morgues by the wagon load. No pen can write the horrors of this ierrible disaster, but it seems as if all imagine.

220 acres choice clay loam, in Isabella Cot o acres old improved, and 40 acres p leared and good pasture, balance he mbered with hardwood and rock elm, pr timbered with hardwood and rock eim, prinpally hard maple, a large percentage bird'sand curled maple. There is money in logs a
wood, the timber will pay for the land.
farms all around: good school and good roa
Three miles to Clare village which has th
railroads. Good new buildings on farm.
account of other business will sell for \$7,900 a
on easy terms. Address

W. E. CURRIE, CLARE, MICH

Wanted to Rent.

good Farm 60 to 100 acres, within 75 miles of tetroit, somewhere between Detroit and Grand betroit, somewhere between Detroit and Grand tapids, preferred. Farm must be located no nore than three miles from railroad station more than three lines from railroad sacton. Will rent for a term of years and pay cash rent in advance. Want possession not later than August or September. Please address Ural sliver mine workers, out on strike, have burned the houses of the managers of the mine and also a number of factories at Ekat-FRANK B. TROUT, 501 Trumbull Ave., Detroit, Mich

> Take a Bargain When You Can Get It.

I have several bargeins in farms and farm lands. Write me what kind of a place you would like and how you would like to pay. I can fill M. E. PARKINSON,

Evart Osceola County, Mich

YAM! YAM! Sweet Potato Plants,

Red Jerseys, Yellow Jerseys, Bermudas, Southern Queen, etc., all the best leading arieties Prices—By express, \$2.25 per 1,000; \$1.25 per 90. By mail, per 100, 40 cents; 200, 75 cents. HENRY SHULL,

Beaver Dam, Allen Co., Ohio, REPORT OF THE CONDITION

- OF THE -The Wayne County Savings Bank

Of Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business on Monday, May 13, 1889. RESOURCES. eal Estate Mortgages... unicipal Bonds..... ue from banks in reserve cities quarter of an inch for dead air between the S. and National Bank notes

LIABILITIES. \$ 150,000 00 371,639 66 4,406,629 24

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.:
I. S. D. Elwood. Treasurer of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer. Sworn and subscribed to before me, this six-teenth day of May, 1889.

C. F. COLLINS,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.
Correct—Attest:
JEROME CROUL,
WM. A. MOORE,
S. D. ELWOOD,

Directors.

BUCKEYE

The BUCKEYE is emphatically THE MOST ECONOMICAL BINDER MANU-FACTURED. The Knotter is constructed with a swinging disc, so that it can use a low grade of twine, as well as the higher grades. All steel machines with so-called "simplified knotters" lack as broad capacity in this particular. The faulty construction of all steel machines has induced their manufacturers to offer new attachments, which, they claim, are for the purpose of breaking the Twine Trust, but really to aid the said manufacturers themselves in putting a few extra dollars into their pockets at the expense of the farmer. The BUCKEYE presents no old wire binding device, or header or hand binding attachments which cost the farmer more at the end of the season than if he had used the highest priced twine. The Buckeye, with its COMBINATION OF WOOD AND STEEL AND IRON, the three essential elements of LIGHTNESS, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, is complete and perfect in itself. There is no extra charge for its knotter with swinging disc. The BUCKEYE is endorsed by the leading manufacturers of wagons and cars in the United States, and thousands of honest sons of toil throughout the civilized world are willing to swear to its general excellence. The BUCKEYE BIND-ER and the BUCKEYE MOWER are a pair of machines which will render their possessor contented and happy. If the farmer desires to break the Twine Trust let him buy

AULTMAN, MILLER & CO., AKRON, OHIO, U. S. A.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF

C. F. MOORE,

J. A. MANN, Auctioneer.

Sale will be held under cover. No postponement on account of weather. All animals offered are guaranteed Healy proof. All females old enough will either be with calf or have calf by the side, nearly all being in calf to the pure Duke Bull Grann Duke of Airbuile 2003. Thirty-one animals to be sold, all females but one. Representatives of the following popular and reliable families are in the sale, most of them being strong milkers, viz: Place, Victoria Duchess, Miss Wiley,

Gwynne, Hilpa, Henrietta, Kirklevington, Oxford Vanquish, Phyllis, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, etc. TERMS OF SALE-A credit of twelve n

will be given on approved notes bearing six per cent interest; a discount of two per cent for cash. Catalogues mailed to all applicants after May



The Largest Stud in England. Shires, Clevelands, Yorkshire Coach and Hackneys.

Stallions and mares. Over 100 always on hand. Horses from this stock received high honors at all the leading American fairs. Catalogues on

JAMES F. CROWTHER, Stud Farm, Mirfield, Yorkshire, England

Shorthorn Cattle

MERINO SHEEP!

The Shorthorn herd on this farm was never in better shape than at present. Lord Hilpa 63417 and Imp. Bar-

rington Barringtonia AT HEAD OF HERD!

Several Choice Young Bulls for Sale

MERINO SHEEP.

Flock of over one hundred breeding ewes yearlings and lambs of both sexes for sale. Visitors always welcome. If you cannot come and look over the stock write for particulars. Address

W. E. BOYDEN.

Breeding Farm, J. W. HIBBARD. - PROPRIETOR,

Successor to C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Shiawassee County, Mich.

BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd has won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years. Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

Sheep of approved breeding. Individual merical specialty. Personal inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-

20 GRAND YOUNG Shorthorn Bulls,

COME AND SEE THEM.

JAS. M. TURNER, Springdale Farm, Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE. Hambletonian stallion No. 8526, standard and recorded in Vol. VII. of Wallace's American Trotting Register. Would take in exchange a good brood mare or filly. For particulars address P. O. box 357, PLAINWELL, Allegan Co. Mich. owosso

LOUIS NAPOLEON 207. Sire of seven in 2:30 list. Sire of dams of four in 2:30 list. TO INSURE,..... \$100

GEORGE MILO 1313, Full brother of Jerome Eddy 2:1616. TO INSURE,....

BONNIE WILKES 3261, TO INSURE. 35. Send for catalogues.

DEWEY & STEWART.



THE FAVORITE COACH & GENERAL PURPOSE HORSES.

We are better prepared to meet the demand for sound, registered, serviceable Cleveland Bay stallions and fine brood mares than ever. We have the oldest, largest, and best stable of these great coach horses in the State. Our Long List of Prize Winners of England and America, comprising the blood of such great sires as Prince George, Fidius Bius and Luck's All. makes a visit to our stables profitable to all admirers of fine horses. Our horses are not stuffed nor pampered for show, and we seek to enlarge our business by nothing but fair dealing and choice stock.

Come and see us or send for catalogue. CLEVELAND BAY HORSE COMPANY, E. W. BARTRAM, Many Ser. (Incorporated,) E. J. GILMAN, Sec'y. (Paw Paw, Mich

C. F. MOORE,

ST. CLAIR, MICH., Bates and Bates Topped

Represented by the following families: Barrington, Duchess. Kirklevington Tea Rose, Victoria Duchess, Place.

Craggs, Young Mary, Moss Rose, Constance, and other high bred sorts. At the head of the nerd being the five Duke bull GRAND DUKE OF AIRDRIE 62933. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR SALE.

I have two Percheron stallions which I offer for sale very cheap. Both are full blood. One is five years old, dappled grey, weight, 1,550 lbs. Grand sire on both sides is Romulus 873, and his registered number is 2425. The other is a two-year-old, steel grey, weight, 1,400 lbs., and of the Brilliant family. Cheap for eash or good paper. Address JACOB P. SLEIGHT, m2-tf 462 Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich.

HEREFORDS I have a few choice young

Bulls and Heifers for Sale OF FINE BREEDING. Prices reasonable. Catalogue furnished on application. Call upon or address

WM. STEELE, IONIA, MICH LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,

Clydesdales and Cleveland Bays DOOR VILLAGE, IND. Style, Action and Quality, MIMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED. CALL AND SEE THEM.

SHORT HORNS FOR SALE.

Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For particulars address B. J. BIDWELL. Tecumseh. Mict.

Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairrism 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 22481, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich., Addison is on the new Michigan and this Railroad. Farm connected with State Teleph: 12

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

A. Cattle, and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. All stock recorded and of popular families. Write to A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, for prices.

ARON P. BLISS, Swan Creek stock farm, A breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited and prompt-ly answered. C. S. Baldwin, Manager. P. O. ad-dress, Saginaw, Saginaw Co., Mich. au22-26

A J. CHANDLER, breeders of Shorthorn A z cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swine. Stockforsale. Correspondence solicited. Jerome A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co. A. breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A J LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton Genesee county. A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Cragge at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan A. Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattic, established 15 years, with Oxford Count 57326 by Imported Wild Eyes Connaught 34099 at head. Corres pondence solicited.

E. WAKEMAN, Pontiac, breeder of Short-china hogs and Hampshire Down sheep. Stock of each for sale. Correspondence promptly answered. O.LUCE & SON, Gilead, Branch Co., breed ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hcrd: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley Rose of Sharon and Biossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet, Belle Bates 47411. Belle Buchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eyes families. Young stock for sale. June3-ly

E S. BURNETT & SON, breeders of Short-form cattle. All stock registered. Residence, four and a half miles esst of Bancroft, Shia-wassee Co. Stock for sale.

RANK MERRITT, Charlotte, Mich., breeder of highly bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising Kirklevingtons, Waterloos, Roan Duchess and Rose of Sharons, with the highly bred bull Lord Barrington of Erie 4th 70592 at head of herd. For further particulars call on or address as above. as above. mch30-ly

A. BRADEN, Victoria Stock Farm, Ban-croft, Shiawassee Co., breeder of pure bred Shorthorns of the Victoria and Staple-ton Lass families. All stock recorded. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence solicited.

EORGE W. STUART, Grand Blanc, Gene-is see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Red Swine. Correspondence solicited. jai7-ly* S. ALLEN & SON, breeders of Fine Shorthorn Cattle; Lincoln Sheep, and Chester White Swine. P. O. address, Portland, Mich.

C. B. BACKUS, Springdale Stock Farm, Wil liamston, Ingham Co., breeder of thorough-bred Shorthorns, Vermont and Michigan bred Merino Sheep and Percheron horses. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. je17-1y

H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcaim Co., breed-er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. 1027-17* HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes. Herd headed by Kirklevington 8157. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses. JOHN C. SHARP, "Hiliside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young steck for sale. Correspondence solicited.

OHN McKAY, Romeo, Macome Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited.

M. DAVIDSON. Tecumseh, Lenawee County, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice young females for sale. Also some young bulls. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Herd headed by Perl Duke 2d, and consists of Young Mary, Rosabella and Phyllis families.

families.

N. B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with mp. Eldorado at the head of the stad. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dlly

SNOW & SON, Kalamazoo, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Young Marys, Phillis, etc., headed by the Bates bull Peri Duke 3d 82644. Young stock for sale. Correspondence promptly answered.

R. PETTINGILL, Plymouth, Wayne Co.

breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Bull 20
Michigan Duke at head of herd. Stock for sale
Correspondence solicited and will receive
prompt attention. OCHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Al. stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention, n26 26 THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich. breeds Shorthorns of the following families: Victoria Duchess, Kirklevington, Van Metre and Flat Creek Young Mary, Princess, Rose of Sharon, and Harriet. Fennel Duke 2nd of Side View 69731 heads the herd. Also Poland-China swine and Southdown sheep. Good animals usually on sale. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. \$28-19

J. BARTOW, P. O. address East Saginaw, Michigan, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Inspection of the herd and correspondence registration of the herd and correspondence registration. ctfully invited.

M. BALL, Hamburg, Livingston co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Cruik-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most

W. C. WIXOM, Wixom, Oakland Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of the Kirklevington, Hilpa, Flat Creek Marys, Cruikshank, Rose of Sharon, Aylesby Lady, Phyllis, Rosemary, Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Helen, and other families, headed by the pure Bates Barrington bull Barrington Duke 7th No. 73667. WM. FISHBECK & SON, Howell, breeders of Shorthorn cattle. Principal families: Kirklevington, Darlington, Strawberry and Victoria. Herd headed by the Bates bull 3d Marquis of Longwood (Vol. 33). Stock for sale. Write for prices.

Holstein-Friesians.

J M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Roistein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell, mporter and breed-er of thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Stock farm, three miles south.

Herefords.

EDWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pon tiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cattle ofmos popular strains. Waxwork 6320 (6850) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

Galloways.

GALLOWAY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION of the State of Michigan. President, Thos. Wycoff, Davisburg; Vice-President, L. B. Townsend, Ionia; Secretary and Treasurer, C. T. Wickes, Stanton. Choice recorded stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

JERSEY CATTLE FOR SALE. For cata logues apply to Isaac Marston, Detroit, Mich., or to Spencer Knapp, Kawkawlin Mich., and ity SMITH BROS. Eagle, Meadow Brook herd of Jerseys. Stock of the highest quality and of the best strains. Houdan chickens. 830-1y

W. J. G. DEAN, Hanover, high-class Jerseys, of the Rioter-Alphes and Grand Duke Alexis strains. Pedro Star 11336, son of Pedro 1167, at the head of the herd. Registered Merino Sheep. 8-1y

P. G. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron D., and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All steck registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

SHEEP.-Merinos.

A. WOOD, Saline, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Rondo, and G. F. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jai7-tf

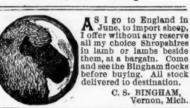
C. LOUKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

R. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pc. wamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited, T EVARTS SMITH, Ypslianti, breeder of the

oughbed Merino Sheep, registered in Vermonia Register. Rams and owes for sale of my own broad ing, tog ther with recent selections from some othe best focks in Vt. Ramine before purchasing elsewhere. J. WOOD, Saline. Washtensw Co.. breader of Vermont and M. chigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale.

R. W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa R. line, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermont refistered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ram Peerless at head of flock. Also breedez of Po-laud China swine. Correspondence solicited. R. HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenawee Co., Night sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Regis-ters. Rams and Ewes for sals of my own breading, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicited.

O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., bread or of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited. Spropshire Sheep.



them, at a bargain. Come and see the Bingham flocks before buying. All stock delivered to destination. C. S. BINGHAM, Vernon, Mich

CORBITT, Ionia, breeder of first-class
Shropshire sheep of registered stock.
Stock for sale. A WORD TO YOU. I will continue to furnish the best Shronshires to be hed. Anish the best Shropshires to be had, as low as they can be bought. Free delivery to any point in Michigan.

11y21-88 W. J. GARLOCK, Howell, Mich.

GEO. W. BUTTON, Flushing, Mich., breed er of Shropshire sheep from imported stock. Ram Chief, bred by Minton, of England, at head of my flock. Some choice rams and a few ewes for sale. Stock registered. Inspection invited. GAVIN LONGMUIR, Bannockburn Stock Farm, Pontiac, Mich., Importer and Breed-er of Registered Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale. Write for particulars. f13-ly.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered, I importuny sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered.

J. LESSITER, Cole, Oakiand Co., breeder of Shropehire Down Sheap, registered and unregistered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms. M ONTAGUE BROS., Chubbs Corners, importers, breeddrs and dealers in Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale at all times. Inspection of stock and correspondence solicited.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers. T. A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Sheep from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in-Western Michigan. Inspection invited. 716-17

VALENTINE BROTHERS, Dexter, Wash-tenaw Co., dealers in imported and breed-ers of registered and unregistered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited. may 25-1y HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County breeder of Berkshire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale.

GEO. S. MAROY, Portland, breeder of first-class registered Berkshire Swine and thoroughbred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

Poland-Chinas. A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale. C. W. Jones, Richland, Mich.

My breeding stock all recorded in both the Ohio and American Poland-China Records. G F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohis.

C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale, also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co. breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sale. Also Merino sheep. All slock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited. HENRY M. MORSE, Union City, Mich., Pure Poland-China Swine. Stock recorded in Ohio Record. Special rates by express. Tecumseh 2d 6155 and Zack 494 in use.

TRUE BROTHERS, Armada, Macomb Co. breeders of Poland-China swine. Breeding stock all of choice families. All stock recorded Write for prices.

Chester-Whites. W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtensw Co., stock for sale. Correspondence promptly an swered.

Small Yorkshires.

M. HILBERT, North Lansing, Clinton Vs. Co., Mich. breeder of Small Yorkshire pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded. Stock for sale. my30-ly '88-Summit Poultry Farm.-'88

Barred Plymouth Rocks LACED WYANDOTTES.

A large and fine stock of Plymouth Rock breeding cockerels and pullets for winter sales. Also a few very nice Wyandotte cockerels. Eggs for hatching from either variety at \$2 per 13 or \$3 for 26. Address

H. W. RILEY, GREENVILLE, MICH.,

OWNER OF Challenge Herd of Poland China Swine. Also Breeder of Victoria Swine.

Terms on application. All stock eligible to registry. This herd is descended from such noted hogs as Black Jo No. 3441, Anson No. 10479, Jenny Lind No. 23508, and Pride of the Valley No. 10122, and other leading strains; all recorded in Ohio Record. One hundred March and April nigs for sale. Prices to suit the times. and April pigs for sale. Prices to suit the times Special rates by express. si-tf

L.W. &O. BARNES.

- PROPRIETORS OF -LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,



Breeders of pure bred Poland-China swine and registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edged pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot of young boars and sows, dark in color and of fine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.



be seen a very fine flock of Shropshire sheep. For circular containing full

C. C. WARNER,

Loffer for sale a young Shorthorn bull, willbe oneyear old March 26th, red, with a few white marks, sired by Peri Duke; dam Lillie Bell Airdrie 2d (Vol. 25, p. 817). Fine individual, Price very reasonable. Address

For Sale---Shorthorn Bull.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices

Two good young Snorthorn bulls. One a Kuightly Duchess, sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607, calved March 31, 1888. The other a Renick Rose of Sharon, also sired by Barrington Duke 7th 72607. Both red. Breeding without cloud or blemish. Address C. E. WAKEMAN,

Shorthorn Bulls for Sale A Good Lot to Select From and

of Various Families.

Choice bred young Shorthorn Bulls, of several families and different ages, for sale at reasonable prices. Catalogue on application. Call and see them or write for particulars. WM. STEELE, IONIA, MICH

A NECESSITY UPON EVERY FARM

Economy, Exactness and Carefulness his produce before he sells it, and also what he buys As a matter of economy there is nothing that will pay him better. The high price of scales prevents many from providing themselves with them, and they are thus at the mercy of every dishonest party they may do business with. One of the very best makes of scales now on the market are those manufactured by the Chicago Scale Co., and for the benefit of those who read the FARMER we have ar ranged with that company to supply orders sent brough us at a great reduction. The prices are se

low that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pork,

wool, ponitry or butter, will pay the entire cost,

Just look at the prices below and judge for your selves. No. 1-Barn Scale.



weighs from 16 pound to 900 pounds. Size of plat orm 17 by 26 inches. Price \$18 00, and Michigan Farmer one year;

With wheels \$2 00 extra; or \$20,



weighs from one pound to 6,000 pounds (\$ tons ize of platform 7 by 18 feet. Price \$85, and MICHIGAN FARMER one year: No. 3-Grain and stock Scale.



ze of platform 8 by 14 feet.
Price \$48 50 and Michigan Farmer one year. In ordering, give the number of scale you select. Nos. 2 and 3 will include the beam, box, and full

directions for setting up: either of these scales car be used for hay, grain, coal, stock and merchan dise, the only difference is in the platferm. All will be boxed and delivered at the depot Ohicago without extra charge. Every scale will be perfect and will be so guaranteed by us and the manufacturers, and the prices above are only one-half or one-third the usual prices for the same artic cle. To get the scales at above prices of course the money must be sent to us, and the sender mu ecome a subscriber to the PARMER.
Address all orders to

GIBBONS BROTHERS. DETROIT. MICH

postage, and "The Island of Mackinac," Postage four cents. Address, enclosing stamps, Mr. O. W. Ruggles, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—Money to invest in value of investing all other Bonds issued in accordance with Law. Blank Bonds furnished without charge. Address may 25-3t

S. D. ELWOOD, Treasurer.

Swearing Allegiance BUCKEYE! DIRECTORY

Ship your live and dressed Poultry to us at any time, we will pay the HIGHEST CASH MARKET PRICE and make prompt returns.

Shorthorn Cattle Breeding Stables, 1889

SOLD AT AUCTION

At St, Clair, Mich., Wednesday, June 12th, 1889, AT 1 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Tea Rose.

7000 The Depot for English Horses,

DELHI MILLS, MICH.,

Ready for Service this spring.

ALSO A FEW CHOICE FEMALES.

MOUND SPRING

SHORTHORNS. The following families are represented in our herd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Adelaide, etc. AMERICAN MERINOS,

FOR SALE CHEAP

Grand Duke of Woodburn No. 86825

W. MEBBER, East Saginaw. Herd Mr. H. E. Boardman by Mr. Cornelius Baldwin, of Ohio. Choice animals for sale.

THOMAS POSTER, Eim Grove Stock Farm
Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hareford cattle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and
Shropshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and
Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mambrino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of
Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding.

Stock
for sale.

W. THORNTON, Northyille, Mich., live
in any part of the country at reasonable rates.
Good references.

"GOOD-BY-GOD BLEST YOU!"

BY EUGENS FIELD I like the Anglo Saxon speech With its direct revealings-

It takes a hold and seems to reach Way down into your feelings; That some folk deem it rude I know.

And therefore they abuse it; But I have never found it so-Before all else I choose it.

I don't object that men should air The Gallic they have paid for-With "au revoir," "adieu, ma chere"-For that's what French was made for. But when a crony takes your hand At parting to address you, He drops all foreign lingo and

He says, "Good-by-God bless you! This seems to me a sacred phrase

With reverence impassioned-A thing come down from righteous days, Quaintly but nobly fashioned; It well becomes an honest face; A voice that's round and cheerful;

It stays the sturdy in his pace And soothes the weak and fearful; Into the porches of the ears It steals with subtle unction. And in your heart of hearts appears

To work its gracious function; And all day long with pleasing song It lingers to caress you-I'm sure no human heart goes wrong

That's told "Good-by-God bless you I love the words-perhaps, because,

When I was leaving mother Standing at last in solemn pause We looked at one another, And I-I saw in mother's eyes

The love she cou d not tell me-A love eternal as the skies, Whatever fate befell me: She put her arms about my neck

And soothed the pain of leaving. And, though her heart was like to break, She spoke no word of grieving.

She let no tear bedim her eye, For fear that might distress me, But, kissing me, she said good-by,

And aske ! our God to bless me. -Chicago News.

TO THE SWEETHEART JUNE.

Here's to my love, and here's to my dove.

And here's to my darling and dear, From the dew of the rose, as it bourgeons and I will drink to my sweetheart here.

With the eyes of a lover, I watch her come over The crest of the purple hills; My pulses beat at the sound of her feet,

Along the rivers and rills. For at ever so light a touch, or so slight, A tuneful song doth arise, And as ever so swift the waters drift,

They catch the blue of her eyes And where she passes, the emerald grasses, The flowering garden and glade, Lift higher and higher, each tender spire Of bud, and blossom, and blade.

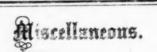
And the soul of the rose is woord to unclose, And slip from its sheath of death. To revel anew in the sun and the dew.

At the touch of her balmy breath. Then drink to her health and drink to her wealth

Of Summer bloom and cheer, As through the grasses she lightly passes,

The sweetheart of the year.

-Nora Perry, in Youth's Companion.



WHY THEY DIDN'T SETTLE MR. LINDSAY.

BY MARY N. PRESCOTT.

Mr. Lindsay was preaching in the Lennox parish on probation; that is, he had been engaged for the year. After that time, if he suited Miss Rich, who had the parish in charge, so to speak, who canvassed for money to paint the church, looked up poor children for christening and the Sunday school, exhorted the young people to join the confirmation class, mapped out work for the sewing society, planted the church Christmas tree, and made the parish her hobbyif he suited Miss Rich, if he was High Church enough for Mr. Grimm and Low enough for Mrs. Phelps, if he believed with Dr. Slow its the doctrine of election,-why, then they were sure to settle him.

"Waata capital wife Lucretia Shaw would make Mr. Lindsay," vouchsafed Miss Rich, shortly after he adorned the Lennox pulpit. "She's just the person for a parson's wife, -bustling and"-

hands, Miss Rich," answered Mrs. Paelps, who, having no desire to do the hard work which her neighbor loved, yet grudged her the credit of it. "Well, there's work enough for two of us

"I'm afraid she'd take the parish off you

in the parish, Mrs Paelps. I wouldn't be a bit afraid but I'd git my share."

"To be sure," pursued Mrs. Paelps, "Lucretia's smart, and I don't believe in a pastor with a doll of a wife who can't darn the children's clothes, and is too feeble to get along without 'help.' "

"Yes," put in old Mrs Smith; "she'd be no end of a step-mother to Mr. Lindsay's boy, and if ever a boy needed a step-mother, it's him. Lucretia's powerful smart, as you say, and she'd make him walk Spanish."

somehow needs a wife more'n anybody, to sympathize with him in his loss. I should not wonder if Lucretia would bring the boy up to the ministry if she had her way." "Between you and me," said Mrs Phelps

"Yes," added Miss Rich, "a widower

"I think that the parson goes to the Shaws' rather more than is necessary for the salvation of their souls."

"You can't tell. Perhaps Lucretia has doubts."

"And perhaps," said Dr. Slow-"perhap

it's Miss Susan." Everybody laughed and cried "Miss Su san !" with fine irony in their tones. "Who ever heard of Susan having atten

tion!" asked Mrs. Phelps. "I've engaged Lucretia to embroider new altar-cloth," explained Miss Rich. "I raised the money for it last month-I tell you it's like pulling teeth to get money out of this parish-and I suppose the parson has to advise her about the proper designs and things. Lucretia isn't well drilled in symbols

and such, you know." In fact everybody in Lennox had decided that Mr. Lindsay should marry Lucretia, and perhaps Lucretia had decided so too, for she day," said Mrs. Grimm's sister-in-law—who was an everlasting time over that altar-cloth was only in Lennox on a visit, and had no and needed no end of advice and instruc- earthly concern with parish affairs, Mrs. tion; her ignorance and interest were quite Grimm thought,—"who keeps house and effected by this medicine.

willing to spend his leisure under the Shaws' roof, and watch the sacred symbols growing | know?" under the white and shapely hands of Miss Lucretia.

"That hand of Lucretia's will be sure to do the business," somebody had said. "Mr. Lindsay's a man of taste, if he is a clergy- her time, now, washing dishes, keeping the man"-as if the two were not usually found combined-"and I heard him say it was fit for a duchess."

Miss Lucretia's hand was, indeed, her loveliest feature, so to speak-white as snow with the prettiest taper fingers, pink at the ends. Once when Mr. Lindsay had mentioned them flatteringly, Miss Susan, who was doing the week's mending near by, drew her own hands under her work, he noticed. Nobody ever took the troable to flatter Miss Susan. Lucretia sang in the choir, although her voice was as thin as muslin, and she had no ear; nobody dreamed or cared if Susan sang like a seraph; she sat in Lucretia's shadow, and people almost forgot she was there, till they needed her help. Mr. Lindsay had taught the choir himself, and after the alter-cloth could no longer be made a parish." pretext to cover a multitude of calls, there were chants and fugues to practise. One morning, as he drilled Lucretia for half an hour ineffectually, he suddenly turned to

"Come," he said "try this chant with us Miss Susan ;" and Susan opened her mouth and chanted as nobody in the choir had ever chanted before.

"Bravo!" he cried. "When did you learn

Susan.

said Dr. Slow.

"Why I have heard it all my life. Why shouldn't I know it? I couldn't help it." "We must have you in the choir," he

"Susan Shaw in the choir." gasped everybody on the way out of church. "Mr. Lindsay is bringing her out."

"She's Lucretia's sister, you know." explained Miss Rich. "And her voice rather drowns Lucretia's,"

Mr. Lindsay was giving great satisfaction The parishioners talked of remodelling the old rectory, adding a wing and a bay window, and even spoke of taking in an adjoin-

ing field, so that "Lucretia might have a flower garden." They even meditated an settled in the parish, and Mr. Grimm thought he should add a codicil to his will in favor of the new pastor and Lucretia's husband. "When they're married," reckoned Miss

Rich with unchristian thrift, "we shall have all our church trappings embroidered for nothing, I suppose.' "Do you think Susan will live with 'em?

asked Mrs. Paelps. "P'raps he won't care about marrying the whole family."

"He's powerful kind to Susan, though." "He takes a sight of notice of her." "You kinder forget she's Lucretia's sis

ter." put in Miss Rich, "an' all she's got. It was surely plain that Mr. Lindsay took pleasure in the society at the Shaw homestead. At picnic, at prayer meetings or choir meeting, he was always at hand to take Lucretia and Susan home. He lent them his books and directed their reading; and he brought them flowers from town

when he happened to go up. "I shall be so glad to give up the presidency of the Bethel Society and the Dakota League to Lucretia," said Miss Rich. "Its only proper for the clergyman's wife to be at the head of them."

"You'll feel sorter lost without 'em? asked Mrs. Paelps.

"The parish is a large field, I think I can spare time to Lucretia. Do you know, the other night as I was going to watch with Miss Hart when she had inflammation of the lungs, 1 came across Lucretia and Susan and Mr. Lindsay. I must say I should think Susan would have more taste than to follow em everywhere. Why don't she keep herself in the background?"

"She's been pretty much in the background all her life," said Dr. Slow. "Per haps she tired of the situation."

"But she ought to have more considers tion. P'rhaps the lovers don't mind her. There they were, all three of 'em, watching the comet and studying the heavens." "A proper study for a clergyman," said

"And he was pointing out all the conster nations, and it seemed to me they were looking at him instead of the stars," pursued Miss Rich.

"It would be a complication," suggested

Mrs. Phelps, "if while he's courting Lucre tia, Susan should get in love with him." "It wouldn't be no use," said Mrs

Grimm, "Lucretia's that smart she'd make him believe it was her he was dying for." "But what's the use of talking about Susan? Who ever expects him to marry Susan Shaw? People usually do what's ex-

pected of them, and the parish expects Mr. Lindsay to marry Lucretia." "They want to settle Lucretia, eh? asked

The Shaws had enough to keep the wolf from the door, but nothing to spare; they owned their home but kept no servant. "Help would be dreadfully in their way," Miss Rich declared. "I wonder they don't feel glad they can't afford any."

Susan always wore the simplest garments which she designed and executed herself. while Lucretia-"Well, if there's anythin that unfits Lucretia for her future position at the head of the parish," confessed Mrs

Phelps, "its her love of finery." Lucretia always blossomed out in a pretty spring bonnet-while Susan made her las year's one answer-and a smart new suit nade in the latest wrinkle.

"It's natural," Miss Rich explained; "a girl likes to make the most of herself. Now Susan looks as well in her old things as she would in Indy cashmeres; besides, Lucretia earns her ribbons and laces. Ain't she emproidering day and night?"

"Except when she's off skylarking with the parson," said Dr. Slow. "I'm sure she's always chaperoned by Su-

san," returned Mrs. Grimm. "Yes; there ain't been no secession of Susan going about with 'em," added Miss Rich. "She don't seem to have the smallest idea she ain't wanted. She ain't used to lovers,

you see.' "But if Lucretia embroiders night and

couching. And Mr. Lindsay seemed quite does the housecleaning and the dusting and MY LITERARY MISADVENTURE. Ition were audible after that, and at Chestsweeping, cooks and mends, I'd like to

"Of course Susan does them little things," confessed Miss Rich. "Anybody can do em; there's nothing else she knows how to do. Wouldn't it be a pity for Lucretia to waste lodgers' rooms in pimlico, spoiling them white hands of hers-pretty enough for a parish to be proud of-when she can make such lovely ferns and flowers as she does?" "Who made all the evergreen trimmings for the church last Christmas?" asked Dr.

Slow. "It wasn't those pretty hands of Lucretia's?" "Well, she's Lucretia's sister, and that gives her a taste for decorations, I suppose,"

said Mrs. Phelps.

"Mr. Lindsay took Susan out in his boat t'other day," said Mrs. Grimm, a few weeks later. "Lucretia had one of her 'sick headaches.' That's what I call real saintly in him, it must have been such a bore. It's a pity Lucretia's troubled with them headaches, if she's going to be at the head of the

"Oh, was that Susan?" asked Mrs. Phelps. "I thought of course it was Lucretia. I saw them come ashore after dusk, and they stood at the gate and talked till all was blue."

"I suppose they were talking about Lucretia," persisted Miss Rich; "a man always likes to talk about his sweetheart, you know." "They must have had a heap to say. He

seemed as interested as when he's expounding Scripture. They looked mighty affectionate, too. I don't believe Lucretia'd have liked the look of it."

"There ain't nothing jealous about Lucretia; a parson's wife ought to set her face agin such a thing."

It was about this time that the parish picnic occurred-an institution which everybody believed in. Hadn't there been more matches made at the last than during all the year besides? And wasn't it a fine chance to test Mrs. Phelps' recipes, Mrs. Rich's cream pies, and Mrs. Dr. Snow's tarts? Of course Lucretia went, and Mr. Lindsay with her. Susan happened to be making preserves and pickles that day, and the berries would not keep, so she stayed at home. At about the middle of the afternoon, when they had increase of salary as soon as he should be dinner all cleared away, and things were a little slow, and they wanted somebody to start some music, Mr. Lindsay was nowhere to be found.

"Oh he's gone off with Lucretia some where," said Miss Rich, who felt it her duty to account for him.

"No: there's Lucretia now, talking about ree-will with Dr. Slow."

"P'raps he's gone home to write his sermon," suggested somebody else, the picnic grove being only half a mile from town. "Or he's finding 'tongues in trees and ser-

mons in stones' out here." But at sunset Mr. Lindsay strolled back. with Susan on his arm, in time to join them at tea, and he and Susan made the coffee, and pitched the tunes they sang before the day ended.

"Now wasn't that real thoughtful in Mr. Lindsay to go after Susan? That's what I call real Christian, and a brother-in-law worth having." commented one old lady.

But when Mrs. Bishop, who had stayed at home with a teething baby, reported that Mr. Lindsay had not gone home to write his kitchen, and had helped her seal up the pre serve jars and set them away, and had sat on the front porch an hour or two afterwards with her-when he might have been with Lucretia-reading secular poetry, and not Dr. Watts or Charles Wesley either, the parish rose in its wrath to a woman. This would never do: Lucretia was not be trifled with. Mr. Lindsay had inspired hope in her gentle heart; he must marry Lucretia or

"You see," exclaimed Mr. Phelps, "we want to settle you, Mr. Lindsay. You suit us to a T, but it kinder seems as if you ought to propose to Lucretia Shaw, you've een so attentive."

"Propose to Lucretia Shaw," repeated the young man with a startled air. "What has that to do with settling me? Is every clergy. man who comes to Lennox obliged to propose to Lucretia Shaw as a preliminary preparation?

"Well, no, not exactly," laughed Mr Phelps, "not unless he's given the parist reason to expect it. You know we don't want the credit of settling a philandering parson who makes love right and left. I'd no idea the thought would be new to you, but the parish has set its heart on the match, you see, and we wouldn't like to settle s man, if he was eloquent in prayer, who'd trifle with the affections of one of the flock, you know."

"But, my dear sir," said Mr. Lindsay, 'I'm not in love with Lucretia Shaw. You wouldn't have me perjure myself?"

"Not in love with Lucretia! The parish won't believe its own eyes again, I reckon." "Well," said Mr. Grimm severely, "we couldn't think of settling a preacher that hadn't no more principle than to throw over Lucretia Shaw after taking tea so much to

her house, and raising her hopes, as it "Perhaps," said Mr. Lindsay, after pause, - "perhaps you'll be able to osing to Lucretia, when tell you that I have already proposed to You see it would complicate matter little if I were to accede to your wishe However, I have lately received a call fro western parish, and should feel obliged to ecline the Lennox parish, even if you thought me worthy of it, as this other is a wider field of usefulness—" of it, as this other fur-

"And larger salary, I suppose," added "And larger salary," allowed Mr. Lind-"Double, in fact." "I suppose," persisted Miss Rich, after the wedding—"I suppose Lucretia must have refused him first."—Harper's Bazar.

The Remarkable Cures Which have been effected by Hood's Sarsapa rilla are sufficient proof that this medicin does possess peculiar curative power. In the severest cases of scrofuls or salt rheum, when other preparations had been powerless, the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla has brought abo the happiest results. The case of Miss Sarai C. Whittier, of Lowell, Mass., who suffered terribly from scrofulous scres; that of Charles A. Roberts, of East Wilson, N. Y., who had hirteen abscesses on his face and neck: that of Willie Duff, of Walpole, Mass., who had hip disease and scrofula so bad that physicians said he could not recover, are a few of the many instances in which wonderful cures were

On the shrine of a bad cold, 1, Rudolph du Corduroy, had offered up quinine, lemon juice, whiskey, aconite, iron, onions, hot water, cold water, camphor, cod liver oil, my time, temper, teeth, digastive apparatus and good looks without effecting a cure. Evidently I should have to write and tell Rosalie Redfern that I found myself too ill to go to the theater with her on Friday evening. Would she care, or would she compare me disparagingly with Biceps of the Athletic club, who never took cold? Very likely she would send Biceps word that he might call. I put on a fresh mustard plasuously; "that De Colisseum, or De Colorado, ter, swallowed half a pint of iron gargle or whatever his name is, has made a mistake. and a quinine pill. Then, as I mixed some He can't explain. He was crazy and comwhiskey and lemon juice, I said to myself: "Da Corduroy, what a lack of mental calibre is this! To curse fate because

you can not meet an engagemen with an eighteen-year-old girl whom you have known six weeks, and instead of considering the influence of colds upon humanity in general, to be intent upon such petty ramifications of the subject as your own personal ague, rheumatism and toothache!" These reflections, which might have resulted in a mind cure or valuable ethical conclusions, were interrupted by a voice in the hall, which announced, "A note for No. 17." Ha! "No. 17" was myself. A year of camping out in a boardinghouse had accustomed me to hearing my self mentioned as "the third floor front," or "No. 17," or "the single young man with the eye-glasses and the striped pants."

At first I objected to "pants." But I learned to accept the truth that "trousers" is an exotic not to be found in the vocabon Rosalie to-morrow. Had she missed me? ulary of the denizens of a boarding-house. Possibly this was a note from Rosalie, and Perhaps she would not show it if she had. smiled and felt for a dime as the messen. ger banded it to me. "Mr. Trencher said I was to call again in

an hour and a half," he remarked, and immediately disappeared, having probably learned from experience that his communications were not productive of dimes. Mr. Bleu Plum Trencher was the editor of the Weekly Philistine. His note read: "Mr. R. du Corduroy:

"DEAR SIR-Your copy was expected this forenoon. Please send as soon as possible, and oblige. B. P. TRENCHER."

I drank the whiskey and lemon juice, and sat down at my desk. Reader, I must be frank with you, and if, in consequence, you omit the rest of this tale, I can not help it. I confess that I was writing a serial story for the Weekly Philistine-a journal which rejoiced in supernatural wood-cuts and sensational novelettes. I had conducted a happy family of a detective in citizen's dress, an escaped maniac, a nobleman incognito, an enigmatical widow, her three laughters, a rich old bachelor, his housereeper, his dissipated nephew, his false friend, a poor but beautiful orphan girl, and, as a theater programme might add. soldiers, servants, bandits, and the popuace, through eighteen chapters.

Having introduced such incidents as the naniac's suicide, the apparent abduction of one of the daughters, the clandestine mar- I think I could write a better story myself, iage of another daughter with the disguised nobleman, and a mysterious robbery. I had the story well in hand-also the cash payments for the same. Drawing occasional nspiration from my carbolic acid inhaler and further doses of whiskey and lemon four unusually troublous chapters before the messenger called again. Then I looked in the mirror and saw that my nose was red and swollen, my eyes were half closed, and my throat had been blistered by a hot-water bandage. I tried to smile tenderly, and the glass reflected an imbecile squint. I attempted to murmur graciously, "Good evening, Miss Rosalle," and the only audible result, a husky gurgle, completed my despair, and caused me to dash off my note to Rosalie informing her that I was too ill to call on Friday. 1 delivered it with the

manuscript to the messenger, turned out the gas, and groped my way to bed. Before I go on with the narrative of the consequences of that evening's work, let me describe an incident which was afterward told me in explanation of the sudden advent of one of my visitors on the following Saturday evening, of which informal reception more anon. The 6:15 Saturday evening train for Sparta rolled out of the city filled with the usual miscellaneous throng of suburban residents, laden with the Sunday dinner, the Saturday papers, laundry packages, the silver-trimmed alligator skin hand-bag and the honest market basket uncompromisingly filled with

"Mr. Trencher," I replied, "I forgot-I cabbage and corned beef. entirely forgot the fact that I had killed that Among the passengers were two roughlooking men, who took their seats in front man in a preceding chapter. I was ill. I was seriously ill. It was a most unfortunate of a pretty girl, whose green tailor-made result of a state of mind due to physical ingown, tortoise-shell lorgnette, and pensive disposition." air were receiving careful attention from the stout matron who shared her seat. "Well, sir; will you make up what you are pleased to call your mind about this mat-After reading the Daily Sun, the Workter? Why, I have edited this paper twenty ingman's Herald, and the Weekly Philisyears, and I never had such a thing happen tine, they whispered together for a mo before. You say I ought to have read over ment, and then, growing excited, the following fragments of their conversation your copy. I took it for granted that you were a man of sense, that you were to be remight have been overheard: "It is lied upon. Your copy came late, and I mighty queer story. It looks like the young made the greatest mistake of my life in supfeller had eleped with the girl. His disappearing so, all of a sudden, is most likely posing that you were capable of remember ing from one week to the next, sir, what because that disguised Pinkerton feller in you had written. I'll never publish another onto him. I don't see how that crazy one's line you write. Now what do you propose killing himself and then turning up as chipper as ever is going to be explained." to say in the next paper to explain this To which the other replied; "Explained, man! it can't be explained. There was Above this verbal cyclone I heard a light gates. long account of that lunatic's funeral. That tap, and managed to gasp, "Come in." In Rudolph du Corduroy has done something rushed an agitated little figure in a green which he won't be able to account for. Now tailor-made gown, who threw herself into 1 say-" What he said was heard only by my arms and exclaimed: "Oh, Rudolph! his companion, as they gathered up their have you committed suicide, or gone crazy papers and got out at Briggsville. A pretty or-or-married any one? What have you shop girl and a flashily dressed woman of done? Two horrid-looking men on the cars about thirty, took their places. They also said that you had eloped, and had gone crazy, and that a detective had discovered had been reading the Weekly Philistine. and the elder remarked as she folded the

not to have done it at all?"

being kind of mixed up and queer now."

you. And two women, very odd-looking paper: "I've ne doubt he is a swell in disguise. He has married her, I suppose. It like you very much; and a policeman and has all been very interesting so far, but I do another man thought that you could not ex not like the latest developments. How is plain yourself. Every one is talking about you. What is the Weekly Philistine? It Du Cordurey going to get out of it, killing that poor fool, and then pretending so calmly it an anarchist club or something? Oh dear!" It was Rosalie. She was weeping "Well," returned her companion, enon my shoulder. She let me kiss her and thusiastically, "I have liked him all along; tell her again and again that I loved her too apply?" think it is lovely. He will make it all much to do any of those things. And when right. It is all the more interesting from at last she looked up for a minute I ceased

Only occasional phrases of their conversa- A little later Mr. Trencher finished his ob-

to fear the rivalry of Biceps or anyone else.

nut park a policeman and a fast-looking Rosalie seated herself primly on the edge of |go." young man in a suit of ready-made clothes a chair, and we discussed the matter of the took their seats as they left. "You see," story. said the young man, absently scanning the "Now." said Rosalle, Mr. Trencher hav Weekly Philistine, "I seldom notice that ing been introduced to her, and my mishap sort of thing, but I happened to keep track of this, and it strikes me as an impossible

and the nature of the Weekly Philistine having been explained to her, "you will in- D'ye think we can stop the whole City of plece of business. Why, I could figure out sert in the next paper a notice, signed by something better than that myself." "He'il you, Mr. Trencher, saying that if the pubhave to explain," said the policeman. "I have to stop an hour in Sparta, and when I "The discriminating public," I suggested. go back to the city I shall go and see him "Yes, if the discriminating public will and asks him what it means. I can get his restrain its impatience-" address from the Weekly Philistine." "Oh,

"Natural impatience," I suggested again. "Natural impatience, it will soon under-

stand_" "The recent startling developments in Mr. Du Corduroy's tale," sadly from me. mitted suicide." And they went into the

what's the use?" said the other, contempt-

smoking car. An aristocratic young woman

in a green tailor-made gown staggered off

the train at Sparta, declined the smelling

salts offered her by an observant fellow

traveler, and took the train, which happened

To return to my own fortunes. On Fri

friendly towards Biceps; and as I heard the

newsboys calling the Sun, the Herald and

the Weekly Philistine, beneath my window,

I planned out my next serial story, and

even had misty ideas of a novel of which

Rosalie should be the heroine. I would call

ing, forwarded, as I noticed, from the Week

ples of these surprising communications:

for fools? Maybe you were drunk when you

got things so mixed; but you had better

stop that sort of nonsense and explain, if

"Yours, etc., HIRAM STONE."

"MY DEAR MR. CORDUROY-What does

t mean? I was so relieved when that un-

fortunate insane individual killed himself

have him come to life again. He was so

weird! I can hardly wait for the next num-

ber, and enclose a stamp, hoping that you

minds. I remain your constant reader,

feel obliged if you will point it out.

"Mr. R. Du Corduroy:

"MIRIAM ESTELLE SPRIGGINS."

"DEAR MR .- 1 sells the Weekly Phil.

and my customers is making inquiries, and

"Yours as a friend, BILL TIMMINS."

coherent and otherwise, written in evident

good faith, and written in a satirical vein.

Gradually the truth forced itself upon me.

I consulted the back numbers of the Phil-

istine, and discovered that after having my

maniac kill himself in the most harrowing

and detailed manner in Chapter 13 I had

introduced him in the last paper in Chapter

19, in a particularly vigorous condition,

without a word of explanation. I collapsed

on the bed, but aroused myself sufficiently

to direct the hall boy to admit no callers

in the habit of getting drunk, or are you bustle, may go out of style.

announced:

quate and lacking in point.

subject to fits of mental aberration?"

you do not want to be poycotted.

"Mr. Du Corduroy:

to be waiting, back to the city.

peculiarly attractive style," from Trencher. "And original conceptions of plot and character," triumphantly, from Rosalie. "Very good," said Trencher. "On the whole, it will be a fine advertisement. But how will you explain it?" he asked me, but

day I narrowly escaped brain fever, and the "Oh, he can do it," she replied. "I will doctor, my friend Brown, hinted that the help him." diet of potash, carbolic acid vapor, quinine,

he looked at Rosalie.

Between us we managed to concoct an whiskey and lemon juice, and the literary explanation of the resuscitation of my suieffort to which I subjected myself on Thurscide. It spoiled the story from an artistic day, might have killed me but for the cod point of view, but Trencher says that he liver oil. On Saturday I grew well fast: never published a more popular serial. life seemed worth living; I even felt Now I am a member of the firm of Red-

> little daughter Rosalie.-Harper's Weekly. House Cleaning from a Man's Stand-

fern & Du Corduroy, bankers, and the only

stories I compose are for a listener who is

not over critical if I confuse the plot-my

point. I thought of her frequently throughout the The time of the year has come when the day, and even hoped for a note from her. spring poets go forth unto the cruel editor My afternoon mail was unusually large-a with their MS. carefully tucked under their bill or two, a letter from my brother in the arm, and after an interview with that West, and the rest in unfamiliar handwritworthy individual, hie them hence to bloom out again with the first buds of April.

ly Philistine office. I copy here a few sam-I sit high upon a step-ladder, kindly donated to me as a study by my wife, while she, with a score of hired assistants, pro-"SIR-What do you mean by a killing of ceeds to clean the house from top to bottom, him, and then passing him off again for a and vice versa. live man? Do you take the reading public

This strikes me as something more certain than the tale of the blossoms so plaintively told in the "Mikado," of the "flowers that bloom in the spring." The frosts may year." And then his feelings found vent nip the flowers, the cold winds of winter whistle away into May, but as certain as my | tracks jump. wife lives, this day never fails to dawn. It what Amelie Rives might call "a certain ertainty from certainville." Was it not an actual suicide? Pray do not The floor is covered with mops and water

the chairs find a resting-place upon the tables; the windows (or the frames from which the windows have been ejected into the back will let me know the meaning of your last yard) are necessarily open, and from the four chapters. Hoping that you will not lawn comes the sound of children's voices consider my note an intrusion, for I am those of the neighbors who have gathered aware that literary men have lots on their around to view the show. Suddenly there rises to my ears (wafted up over the step ladder to do so) angry

modest sum in the hounsehold upturning, and if there is any sense in the last edition has avenged herself upon one of the aforeof that of yours we fail to see it, and will said kids by turning the hose with which she has been washing the house front, as a reply to his salutation, "Biddy was a hum-There were others, signed and unsigned, I tremble for further developments, but it is soon settled by a general scurrying of juvenile feet to their respective abodes, followed by a wholesale shower of missiles

my elevated view as the wedding presents bestowed upon us by loving friends some years ago, such as bric-a-brac, silverware, match safes, embroidered slippers, etc. There is something like regret touches my heart as they whirl through the sir, but I congratulate myself that it will diminish my tax-list when the assessor next calls, and also save me from denying the most costly of

for me. After an hour or more the boy "There's been several fellows here, sirthem and so perjure my soul for the benefit a queer lot-but I told them you were ill. of my purse. I am sure that such a day as this dawns upon every man's life who enjoys (!) the bliss of keeping house, and my whole heart goes out to them all as I gaze that remark. An unseen force sent him upon the wreck around me, and I actually feel forgiveness mingled with pity for the half way down the hall, and Mr. B. P. Trencher entered. The revised and expurbook-agent that appears just then on the gated version of his remarks, which I feel scene and is dismissed by the watch-dog constrained to give, is comparatively inaderoute. Alas! we can not, even while chron icling such things in the past, forget that "I would not have had this happen for a they will come again; but until then, if I thousand dollars. We are the laughing survive this ordeal, I'll make the most of my stock of the town, Du Corduroy. Are you life and pray that housecleaning, like the

She Missed Her Umbrella.

On Monday afternoon, just as the crowds were rushing up town after the naval parade, a train was filling up to start out and was nearly solid with people, when a lady rushed along the platform, excitedly parted the crowd and pushed aboard the front car, saying vehemently to the guard as she passed him:-

"Don't start the train. I want to get off, but I must look for my umbrella which I left in this car just now." Her manner was impressive, and though she spoke very rapidly and in evident ex-

citement, her accent and intonation were

well bred and her dress and appearance un-

mistakably those of a gentlewoman. The bell clanged, the guard laid his hand on the rope, and down the length of the train echoed the slamming of all the other Meantime the lady was within stirring

up the passengers. "Wont you please move

left my umbrella here a few minutes ago;"

"Oh, may I trouble you?" and so on, all in

a little?" "Just let me look, please;"

a continuous persistent way that made everybody do as he was requested, so far as ne was able. But the umbrella could not Then a peremptory "All aboard!" sound

women, seemed to know you, and to-to ed from the platform, and the guard looked helplessly from its direction to the umbrella nunter on his car. "I say ma'am," he began, but she wa

ming out. "Oh, thank you so much," she said sweetly, not getting off, though. "I can't Will you tell me to whom I can

Before the guard could answer, the sta

tion master appeared, puffing with excite

servation of the scenery from the window, at the guard. "Why in thunder don't you

The man half hung his head and muttered something about a "lady" and an

"umbrella." "Umbrella!" yelled the official. "Whose umbrella! Look at this train, will you?

New York for an umbrella?" "Oh, please," interposed the lady, "don't scold this man. It is all my fault. I stop-

ped the train." "All aboard!" roared the station master. "I left my umbrella in this car on the way down a few minutes ago," she went on, just

clearing the car platform, but still with a detaining hand on the gate. "I can't help it if you did, ma'am," said the official, fairly choking with the violence "Which more than usually illustrates his of his feelings. "Let go the gate, please, Don't you see you are blocking travel? Go on, will you?" he shouted to the guard, and as the train rolled by, five cars long and packed to the brakes, he continued:-"Look at that! Why, half the city's on that train, and here's the other haif waitin' for the next. D' you suppose we can bother

with umbrellas in a crowd like this?" "But I must have it," went on the lady, calmly persistent.

The official walked away as far as the crowd would let him. "I haven't seen your umbrella," he said,

doggedly. "There must be some one, though," said she, following him, "to whom I can apply. Will you tell me who is the proper man?"

"I am, but I tell you I haven't seen your umbrella," and the station master got red in the face trying not to burst. "Well, what shall I do?" persisted the

lady. "Somebody here must know something about it." and she stopped again because he had stopped. "I don't, at least," and his breath came painfully, "and I am the only one who could. There's another train," as the crowd surged and swayed. "You're blocking

tennial travel with your-" he caught himself with a gasp-"umbrella." Then the lady suddenly gave it up and

travel, really, Ma'am, you're blocking cen-

disappeared in the crowd. "By George," ejaculated the official, as he wiped the perspiration off his forehead, "no one but a woman could have stopped a train like that to-day of all days in the in an "All aboard" that fairly made the

"Uncle Billy" Had Pie.

Speaking of eating pie, says Paul Hall in a etter from this city, there is still one man of fashion, one swell in New York society who eats pie and who will have pie when he thinks he needs it. His name is Plummer. He is known in some circles as "Uncle Billy Plummer. He is in business on Worth street. He is a handsome gentleman, faultless in nis dress and manner, a well-known clubman, a "first nighter" at the theaters, and when the wind's astern he steers his own voices, and I find on looking down that yacht around the bay. He would rather Mrs. O'Flynn, the lady from the Emerald forego washing his face when he gets out of isle who had volunteered to assist for a bed in the morning than neglect to "dress" for dinner. He is a pink of perfection in everything that appertains to good form, but ne will eat pie.

He, with several other swell gentlemen. dined at Delmonico's one evening. When Mr. Plummer had finished his roast, to the astonishment of everybody at the table h called for pie. The waiter shrugged his shoulders, spread his hands and elevated his brow in mingled astonishment and dismay. while all the assembled gentlemen, after the manner of the famed fillaloo bird, "evolved from the contaminating presence of a man

who would eat pie. Again Mr. Plummer demanded pie, and inquired of the waiter if there was any pie in the house. The waiter found words to tell

him there was no pie. Then Mr. Plummer said: "Call me a messenger boy." The boy came. Mr. Plummer gave him 50 cents and said: "Go to the negrest second-class restaurant and buy me a whole huckleberry pie. I'll see whether I can have pie or whether I can't

The boy vanished, but returned again, bringing with him a huckleberry pie in a tin

And there right out before everybody, in the presence of all the gentlemen, in the glare of the electric lights, Mr. Plummer did eat half of that huckleberry pie, and said it was good.

Still the god of English "good form" did not smite him dead.

And what gives me a great deal of satis faction to relate, and which goes to prove that there still remains in New York a spark of old American spirit, is that when Mr. Plummer had eaten half of that huckleberry pie. one of the other swell gentlemen drew up his chair to the table and said: "I say, Plummer, that pie looks awfully good, don't you know. If you don't mind I'll eat the rest of it myself."

A Story with a Moral.

The story goes that Mary had a little bird that sang to her all day; one day the cat upset the cage and birdie got away. Then Mary sat her down and tears streamed from her pretty eyes; she never found her birdie because she would not advertise. And Mary had a brother Ben whose herds and flocks near by were fine as any in the land, but nobody came to buy. In fact nobody knew of him except at the village store, where he bought his goods on credit and never wiped out the score. And so the sheriff sold his stock, but still he lingered near, and Mary came to drop with him a sympathetic tear. "How is it, sister," said he, "that these other breeders here, sell all their stock and pay their bills and thrive from year to year?" Remembering now her own bad luck, the little naid replies: "These other breeders get there, Ben, because they advertise."

The Edwin Alden Co., Advertising Agents, have removed their Cincinnati office to 248 Race St., and added to their already great facilities in conducting the advertising business, a Photo-Engraving department, where in a brief period of time and at a small cost advertisers may receive illustrations for nsertion in the newspapers.

The Edwin Alden Co. are prompt, energetic, and have introduced to the Press of the United States some of the largest and best Yet it set both th Dre Whose voice star Onl And sent down t

of a youth and s

Our sympathy's

Just now, of part A Story of I porte

A Lover and H

Laid The How T Robert Feron who had migrat in Derby as a was young and Vork Sun. An made in the E woman, Lillie B and had been st relatives near I engagement engagement on between Mr. F evening not ma her, and they w Midland railway hem alive by th

night they were railway car, with rels. four undisc more than twe the railway of know what mi the tragedy. ered, and wi ame known to th greed among r must pe otable offenses curred in Eng y only upon the ther the lover

ons up to the tim

the railroad can

On the Saturd

called to take th ab. She appear pecting him, was in her behavior the house and cast ome clean cloth But Miss Burfo it a joke until the: ecy was fulfilled. nch of lilacs, an ab. The driver ation of the M :20 p. m. They a might have appea vo first-class turn. When t albot Hotel, wh hen nor later at any strange act of am, and seemed t

ion, the platform age. They had be vas no witness to he last half hour o ple had been plan use Miss Burford ing the fortnight p hed Mrs. Willia hich described l sweetheart by ffee. The gir ald be nice to die Mrs. Williams tol alk of such things.h

dus dead in a ra ke to hear what th ned the door. This was so ext hat Mrs. Williams e. The girl was intly about se ed attention to om and said: rabullet to go in uld remember on en Feron and he heard them spea ing suicide. ing beside her lo I would die for

ie time afterwar

on the cheek. On the Sunday be wed Mrs. William iged to Feron, he two women w re he was, and I nd held it close to he did not trembl as not afraid, for b All this testimony oung lovers had conves. Letters found ed further their as addressed to G

'Yes, 1 would," s

MY DEAR GEORGE: his evening. I have rl is going to kill here all the better. It is e all the better. It is asson of our suicide; ast she loves noe. Si on to die, and we had hives. This is the wall ourselves: We are asson half an hour entire will enjoy ourselve we will enjoy ourselve we will enjoy ourselve is tress, and then sho self by firing on ked me that this sha do thandle the reverse assure you that this had better way than the sho better way than to last ones from you has gain! I see the stress to last ones from S. Alu were worn seed that the shade of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were worn seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed the seed of last ones from S. Alu were seed t

You were wrong this would have coroner's jur had carried on he girl was w , and that he had orarily insane, __

ONLY.

Bent with the weight

Zephyrs have heard,

Yet it set both their young hearts a-singing.

Dreadfully mad

Whose voice starts the maiden a-crying;

Only a youth,

Only a maid,

Our sympathy's solace demanding;

Grief unallayed,

Doomed to the pain

A Story of Murder and Suicide Re-

ported from England.

A Lover and His Sweetheart Kill Them

selves on a Railway Car-How They

Laid Their Ghastly Plans and

How They Were Executed.

Robert Feron was a native of Brussels

who had migrated to England and become

in Derby as a foreign correspondent. He

York Sun. Among the acquaintances he

woman, Lillie Burford. She was an actress,

and had been staying at the house of some

relatives near Derby while awaiting a new

engagement on the stage. The relations between Mr. Feron and Miss Burford

ecame intimate, and one Saturday

evening not many days ago he called upon

m, and a silver-plated pistol, six bar

thers who saw the bodies were puzzled to

tragedy. By degrees it was discov-

ed, and when all the circumstances be-

came known to the students of crime it was

greed among them that this double mur-

must be ranked among the more

able offenses of this degree which have

urred in England. It was on the part

each person a case of deliberate death.

ither one had been insane it was insan-

only upon the single subject of death. t there does not appear any evidence that

her the lover or his mistress had lost

ns up to the time of their being left alone

on even to this extent. All their ac-

railroad carriage were rational and

the Saturday evening when Feron

She appeared as if she had been ex-

She had been with some one in

ting him, was dressed in a pretty gown,

I must leave you now and go and put on me clean clothes, for I am going to die

efore the evening is over."
But Miss Burford said this without excite-

, and the person who heard it thought

s fulfilled. Feron brought the girl a

nutes and then left together in a

f the Midland railway at Derby at

any other ardent pair of lovers

he dining-room. Feron bought lass tickets to Nottingham and

oke until the next day when the proph-

th of lilacs, and they sat and talked for

The driver took them to the Central

m. They appeared on the platform

might have appeared and had some refresh-

urn. When they arrived there they took

falbot Hotel, where they dined. Neither

en nor later at the railroad station was

my strange act observed in their conduct.

am, and seemed then in the happiest spir-

e last half hour of their life.

took the 9:20 p. m. train from Notting-

be nice to die in each other's arms.'

y about serious things. She once

ember only one conversation be-

en Feron and Miss Burford in which

eard them speak as if they were dis-ng suicide. At that time the girl was

Yes, I would," she replied, and kissed

the Sunday before this Miss Burford

Mrs. Williams a pistol. She said it

d to Feron, who was down stairs.

he was, and Feron took the revolver

eld it close to Miss Burford's face.

lid not tremble at all, and said she

ot afraid, for he knew how to use the

this testimony went to show that the

vers had contemplated taking their

Letters found on Feron's body ex-

ed further their action. One of them

ddressed to George Feron, Brussels

which the policy of the policy

to die, and we have decided to kill our-et. This is the way that we are going to ourselves: We are going by rail to Not-

am, half an hour by train from Derby

ll enjoy ourselves during the evening; e will take train, and on the way back I

oint my revolver at the temple of my ss, and then shoot her; then I will kill

by fing on my temple. She has me that this shall be done, because she it handle the revolver. Now I have only are you that this vay is the best; there better that the contract of the contrac

better way than to love an honest young and to be loved by her. Oh, it I were to again! Kisses to all at hom Receive last ones from your cousin. ROBERT.

this would have afforded me so much

oner's jury decided that the

had carried out their plans fully; he girl was wilfully murdered by

, and that he had killed himself while

DEAR GEORGE: I write you to-day for

women went down to the room

d die for you, Lillie. Would you

beside her lover, and he said:

and was vivacious. The only curious thing in her behavior occurred before her lover

the house and casually remarked:

salled to take the girl away he came in a

know what might have been the cause of

els, four undischarged, on the seat.

nade in the English town was a young

nected with a large manufacturing house

ng and good-looking, says the New

Only a swain,

Just now, of partaking lunch standing.

And sent down the avenue flying.

Only a gate

of a youth and a maiden a-swinging;

Only a word,

Only a dad

889.

nder don't you head and mut-

'lady" and an fficial. "Whose rain, will you? he whole City of

the lady, "don't y fault. I stop-

station master. is car on the way he went on, just but still with a

ma'am," said with the violence he gate, please. ing travel? Go the guard, and e cars long and continued:-If the city's on ner half waitin se we can bother ike this?"

ent on the lady. y as far as the

brella," he said. though," said om I can apply. proper man?" aven't seen your master got red in

" persisted the est know somepped again behis breath came

only one who

n," as the crowd ou're blocking e blocking cen-' he caught himgave it up and

the official, as off his forehead, have stopped a all days in the ags found vent airly made the

d Pie.

vs Paul Hall in a still one man of ork society who when he thinks ummer. He is Uncle Billy" n Worth street. n. faultless in all-known clubtheaters, and steers his own would rather n he gets out of lect to "dress" f perfection in good form, but

vell gentlemen, ening. When is roast, to the at the table he shrugged his and elevated his nt and dismay, emen, after the bird, "evolved s" to withdraw sence of a man

anded pie, and e was any pie in ad words to tell

id: "Call me oy came. Mr. and said: "Go restaurant and y pie. I'll see whether I can't

eturned again, ry pie inatin everybody, in

tlemen, in the r. Plummer did pie, and said it ood form" did

at deal of satisgoes to prove w York a spark that when Mr. hat huckleberry entlemen drew said: "I say, nlly good, don't

ind I'll eat the

Moral.

ad a little bird av the cat upset Then Mary sat from her pretbirdie because nd Mary had a d flocks near by d, but nobody knew of him here he bought wiped out the old his stock d Mary came to tear. "How ese other breedand pay their o year?" Reluck, the little r breeders get

ertise."

, Advertising ncinnati office their already the advertising g department and at a small

prompt, energibe Press of the

KINGS AND PRINCES.

The Numerical Strength of Europe's Royal Houses.

Ups and Downs of Dynasties That Have Played Important Parts in Making History—Preponderance of the German Families.

The ups and downs of the reigning houses of Europe have been much discussed of late. All those are recognized as being of royal blood members of whose families now occupy or at one time have oocupied thrones. According to official reports, published in Harper's Weekly, there are now 27 such royal families in Europe, with 459 male members, so that each dynasty averages 17 Princes, a number reached, however, only by 10 of them. Of these 27 families no less than 18 are German, namely, the Hohenzollern, Wittelsbach, Wettin, Wurtemberg, Zahringen, Hessen, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Reuss, Schaumburg, Lippe, Waldeck, Haps-burg-Lorraine, Welf, Nassau and Liechtenstein; six are Romanic or Latin, namely, Bourbon, Savoyen, Braganza, Monaco, Bonaparte, Bernadotte; two are Slav, namely, Obrenowitch and Njenosh; and one is Turkish, namely, Osman. Of the German no less than five, and of these the historic houses of Hohenzollern, Welf and Hapsburg originated in the little Swabian Wurtemberg. The preponderance of the German dynasties is all the greater, because of the 41 actually existing thrones, they occupy 33. Of these 22 are in the German Empire, 11 are in other countries namely, Austro-Hungary, Russia, England, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Portugal, Roumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Liechtenstein. The Romanic dynasties occupy only her, and they went away together on the Midland railway. That was the last seen of five thrones, namely, those of Italy, Spain, Brazil, Monaco and Sweden-Norway. The m alive by their friends, for late that Slav dynasties are found only in Servia and Montenegro. Nothing is clearer from night they were found with bullets in their heads. Each was lying on the floor of the railway car, with blood in pools surroundthese data than that the nationality of the reigning families has had but little influence in determining the political ideas and aims of the people they govern. Notwith-standing the thorough German character Neither the man nor the woman was more than twenty years old. There was of the Russian reigning house, the politics oo evidence of their having quareled, and of the country is as decided in its antithe railway officers, the coroner and all

> Slavs. The religion of eleven of these dynasties is entirely Protestant, of five others the greater number of the members are Protestants. To these last belong such houses as the Hohenzollern of Prussia, of which the older and Catholic side lines are not entitled to the royal succession in any case; also the house of Wettin, of which the Catholic King of Protestant Saxony is the leading representative; the Holstein house of Denmark, of which the members in Greece and Russia belong to the Orthodox Eastern church, and the Wurtemberg and Lippe houses. The Romanic dynasties are all Catholic, except that of Bernadotte, in Protestant Sweden-Norway. These exceptions to the predominating religion of a dynasty have in nearly all cases resulted from the acceptance of a throne in a country with a different national religion. Where such a change is not made it is the result of special stipulation, as is the case with Princess Sophia, of Prussia, who in becoming engaged to the Crown Prince of Greece, insisted upon her adherence to the Protestant faith. Three German dynasties are entirely Catholic, namely, the Hapsburg-Lorraine, the Wittelsbach-to which the rulers of Bavaria belong

German character as though its rulers were

and Liechtenstein. Numerically the strongest is the Danish house of Holstein, with its 58 living Princes, next to which comes the Saxon house of Wettin, with 52 Princes. Members of the former family rule in Russia, Greece, Denmark and Oldenburg; of the latter in five German States and in Belgium, Portugal and Bulgaria, and will, when the Welf family becomes extinct at the death of Queen Victoria, wear the crown of Great Britain and Ireland. The house of Hohenzollern, which lost in 1888 not only the two Emperors Wilhelm I and Frederick III., but also the last member of its oldest line, the Hohenzollern-Hechingen, still have twenty Princes in its ranks, of whom eight are less than fifteen years old. Another side branch will become extinct when the childless Charles of Roumania dies, who will be suctheir tuckets found them dead in their cartion, the platform porter on going to collect age. They had been alone there, so there

itness to what had happened in King of Spain. There are still 49 Princes of this dynasty, of whom only one seems to The inquest showed that the young peoble had been planning for their death for many days. Mrs. Clara Williams, at whose have a chance to occupy a throne, namely, that of Brazil, where the husband of the se Miss Burford had stopped, testified Crown Princess Isabella may succeed her at Feron had called there frequently durfather. The Hapsburg house is really exthe fortnight preceding. Each seemed tinct since 1740, and the present members ed to the other. Miss Burford astonbelong really to the Lorraine line. The hed Mrs. Williams one day by manifesting death of Rudolph causes no embarrassment se interest in a sensational novel in the succession, the supply still exceedch described how a lover had poisoned ing the demand, as there are yet 34 Princes eetheart by putting something in her of the dynasty alive. The most productive soil for Princes is the diminutive Liechtenwould be nice to die with my lover. It stein, which has only 9,000 inhabitants, but boasts of 18 Princes of royal blood, or one Williams told her not to think or for every 500 souls. The two influential kof such things, but the girl only laughed. houses of Savoyen in Italy and Bernadotte time afterward the young woman rein Sweden-Norway are not correspondingly prolific, the former having, but eight Princes and the latter seven. The old house of How funny it would be if they were to us dead in a railway carriage; only we ld miss the best of the fun. We should Welf, which lost the throne of Hanover in 1864, and will lose that of England at the o hear what they would say when they death of Victoria, which it has occupied since 1714, has five male members, the was so extraordinary a statement same number that makes up the contingent Mrs. Williams regarded it only as a of the house of Zahringen that rules in The girl was in the habit of talking Baden. The house of Bonaparte has three Princes, the older Lucien line, with its four attention to her dress open at the representatives, not being recognized as and said: "How nice it would be bullet to go in here." Mrs Williams

The senior of the forty-one rulers of the European families, whose averag age is fifty-six, is the King of Holland, b rn in 1817. Five rulers are more than seventy, among them the King of Denmark; 10 are between sixty and seventy, among them the rulers of England, Wurtemberg, Brazil, Saxony; 10 are between fifty and sixty. among them the rulers of Sweden, Austria, Belgium, Portugal; nine are between forty and fifty, among them the rulers of Roumania, Turkey, Italy, Russia, Greece, Montenegro, Bavaria; two between thirty and forty, namely, the rulers of Schwerin and Servia; one between twenty and thirty, namely, the Prince of Bulgaria, the Emperor of Germany just having passed thirty. The King of Spain is not three years old. The oldest in the number of years of rule is the Queen of England, who has been on the throne since 1837.

THE YELLOW GARTER.

Why All the Girls Wear One Just Above the Left Knee. The very latest and funniest whim is the rearing of the yellow garter, says the New York Sun. Just one garter, not two, you understand, and it must be worn just above the left knee. The other stocking may be wrinkled disconsolately over the shoe or be fastened in place by any one or all of the mysterious devices known only to the initi-ated, but the left one is held firmly by a band of yellow silk elastic, with a ribbon rosette of the same shade, and the correct and proper thing is to wear it night and day for six months.

The yellow garter's origin is shrouded in murky uncertainty, but its signification is known to every girl who possesses it, and this is its charm: Any girl who wears a yellow garter above her left knee is sure to be engaged in less than six months. The garter must be given to her by a friend, she must not make or buy it, and it has never been known to fail of its purpose but once, and then the owner was wearing it on the wrong extremity, or rather the right one instead of the left.

Just wherein lies its potency belongs to the ethics of the esoterics of girlhood, but the girls all wear them. The slim slips of | shop.

girls who want to be engaged just for fun though they aren't half old enough to be mar ried; the bright, clever girls, as sweet and spicy and wholesome as carnations, who have a career before them, and say they wouldn't marry the best man in the world; the hopeless girls that have tried every thing else, you know, and are accustomed to failures; the sweet-hearted, woman! girls, who are waiting like Marianna in the moated grange, and sighing because "He cometh not," and the naughty, witching girls, who could marry every fellow in the market if they were not so sort of bewildering that no one quite dares ask them, and the shy girls, who hide the yellow band from their very best friends, and think of it when they say their prayers, all waiting for some brave knight of the garter to help them solve the problem con-cerning the success or failure of the timehonored institution which is causing so much controversy at present-all wear the yellow garter.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. A Reporter's Interesting Talk with

an Apothecary. How to Test the Purity of Medicines -- An

Acid Procured from Ants and a Tincture Furnished by the Ubiquitous Cockrosch. "If I have a prescription put up at a drug store, is there any liability of the ingredi-

ents being impure or worthless, thereby rendering the prescription meffective?" asked a Cleveland Plain Dealer reporter of a local druggist. "Certainly," he replied. "I wouldn't care to say that you could go to any drug store and have a prescription filled with pure drugs, but I will say that there is no necessity for a drug store to be stocked with im-

pure drugs. There is a test for all medicines, and if druggists were only careful in testing their goods before offering them to the public, a great many more physicians' prescriptions would do the patients some good." As no less a matter than human life itself depends on the efficiency of drugs used in doctors' prescriptions, it was thought worth

while to inquire into the matter a little farther. "Well, how can a druggist know his drugs

are pure?"
"All drugs," replied the apothecary, "are derived from either the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdoms. Those derived from the vegetable kingdom may be purchased by the druggist in their original form and pulverized, ground or reduced to another form by his own hands. This is the only way of positively knowing whether the article is unadulterated or not, for in powder form it is an easy matter for some worthless substance to be mixed in without any apparent change. Here is a piece of Virginia snake root. It looks very much like pink root, which is poisonous. I take this piece of Virginia snake root, slice off a thin cross section, soak it in glycerine and water and put it under a microscope. If it is the genuine article I will see that the pith is at the edge of the root, with sprays running out from it. It is the only known root with the pith near the edge. Here is a seneca root. Treated in the same way it shows a lot of wood bundles with a triangular sectional hollow. Only the bark of it is useful. Aconite comes in the form of a root, and it is very poisonous. Under the microscope you will see in the center the form of a star, with a little spot at each point. Black snake root is marked with a perfect maltese cross. By purchasing medicines in this form a druggist can easily tell whether he has the genuine article or not. Dandelion is often counterfeited by chickory. Dandelion root has a yellow center with rings of milk ducts around it, while chickory has a yellow pith with milk ducts radiating from it.

"Yes, we have calls for some very odd remedies. I have been asked for dog fat. cat fat, rabbit fat, skunk oil, snake oil, spirits of ants and the like queer medicines, mostly by old Germans who had heard of them from some old granny in the fatherland. Spirits of ants? You didn't know that the industrious insect contained a valuable medicinal property, eh? Well, they do; it is formic acid. Formerly formic acid used to be obtained entirely from ants, but now it is obtained better by ceeded by his nephew, Prince Ferdinand.

Of the once so powerful house of Bourbon only one representative now occupies a throne, and he is an infant, namely, the Wissan Spain (Physics and Physics). The paper is blue and formic seeded by his nephew, Prince Ferdinand.

The paper of the ground and let them crawles across it. The paper is blue and formic seeded by his nephew, Prince Ferdinand.

The paper of the work is obtained better by the man, so the now it is obtained better by the man, and the paper of the acid turns it red. As the ants crawl across it they will leave a red trail behind

> "There's a cockroach on your sleeve. "Brought it from the office, I suppose,' replied the reporter; "we are overrun with

"Gather them up and make tincture of platta of them," the chemist suggested.
"Tincture of blatta of cockroaches?" "Certainly. Excellent remedy for kidney troubles. It is now obtained more easily by other means, but the frisky cockroach first gave it to the world. The active principle of the cockroach is anti-hydropian in a crystalline form, and it was discovered Tell you how tincture of blatta was first obtained. Cockroaches were caught, put in a bottle, and after they were dead they were digested in alcohol, which extracted their medicinal properties. Yes, the medicine was taken internally for kidney troubles. Oh, you get a good many disagreeable things served up as medicine. "Look at that," said the druggist, pointing to a bottle filled with a very dark fluid. 'That is cod-liver oil. It is made from putrified cod livers and other decomposed livers which it would have made you sick to smell of. That went down many a poor fel-low's throat. Some years ago there was so much of it on the market that it had to be got rid of some way, and so druggists sold it for invernal use in preference to getting pure cod-liver oil. Now it is used only for mechanical purposes, and pure cod-liver oil is sold. It is a clear amber color, and a

valuable remedy for consumption.
"You know what that is?" setting a bottle of small reddish globules before the re-porter. "All that remains of a lot of poor little cochineal bugs from Mexico. From it carmine is made. The poor bugs little thought as they frolicked on their native cactus that some day they would be giving color to fair ladies' cheeks.

"I made some gold the other day. Wish you could have seen it. It is an interesting process. It is what is called old mosaic gold, and is made by amalgamating tin with mercury, adding salimoniac and sulphur and heating to redness in a crucible for three hours until white fumes cease to be evolved. It is the kind of gold used for decorating picture frames.

"Just glance at that prescription. Can you read it?"

The prescription was an unintelligible scrawl to the uninitiated. "That doctor writes the worst of any of our customers. We have to learn to read them, though. Yes, I sometimes get stuck on a prescription. For instance, here is one that says 'acid hydro. dil.' Now that may mean either 'dilute hydrocyanic acid' or 'dilute hydrochloric acid.' One is for the stomach and the other is a nerve sedative In such a case I have to telephone to the doctor and find out which he means before

I can fill the prescription. "But the funniest notes one gets from people who send their children after medicine. Here is one a boy handed to me and said he wanted ten cents worth of it. It reads 'garibaldigaset,' and is meant for car-bolic acid. 'Please admit to bearer a bottle of pain killer.' We receive hundreds of

such queer notes." THE Anderson (Ind.) bolt workers who struck will be discharged when large orders on hand are worked off. Local capitalists will help the men to start a co-operative

A CURIOUS FREAK. A Kentucky Dwarf Who Hears Perfectly.

But Can Not Talk. A curious freak of nature—whether caused by disease or fright—is causing much attention, and it is a wonder that it has not attracted attention long ago. The Corydon (Ky.) correspondent of the St. Louis Republic had it called to his notice by an itinerant peddler, and I investigated it as well as I could before I wrote. Upon learning that "a person twenty-seven years old and only thirty inches high" was to be seen at the poor-house, I procured a buggy and went thither accompanied by another. There we found the object, with his knees drawn up to his chin and his heels drawn up to his hips, sitting in a rocking chair, while behind him stood a small cradle in which he slept at night. It was easily seen by his eyes that he was as old as asserted, though judging by his face and head one would not suppose him to be beyond eleven or twelve years. Examination proved that he had a full set of teeth, and that his hearing was perfect, though he could not talk or be at tracted by words, but a childish musical instrument or a rattle would call his attention immediately. His limbs are wasted away to the dimensions of a skeleton, and can be wound about each other, or about his shoulders at pleasure, but are so pliant and sensitive that he must be swathed in flannel at all times, and he is so helpless that he must be washed and dressed twice a day and attended like a child. Judging by his head, his face and his ringing laugh, one would expect more intelligence, but his gib berish, which resembles the chattering of a jocko, dispels all such idea.

The supervisor of the poor was not well enough acquainted with the history of the case to give any explanation of the freakbe it of disease or of fright—but surmises, and very probably, that it may have been the result of fright so common during the scenes enacted between 1861 and 1865the child having been born in 1862.

Judge John Lockett, of Henderson, is Mr. Gibson's (poor-house supervisor) authority for the statement that the creature's name is Edward Clemm, that he was born in Henderson, twenty-seven years ago, and that he has two living sisters, but where these live or what their names are we could not learn. He has been at the poor house in care of the matron only since the last of October, and her contract to care for him expires at the end of the year. She receives \$150 per annum for her services to him. She rightly judges that this is insufficient, especially as she receives no other recompense as matron. But if she made a bad bargain, she abides by it, and treats her patient with all the care and tenderness a mother could bestow upon her own child, and keeps him in the "best room" of a well-kept establishment, where visitors are warmly welcomed and given any information she or her husband cap

A REMARKABLE DREAM. Strange Story Told by a Respectable and Truthful Colored Man. A most remarkable case of a dream com-

ing true is told in the Columbus Herald by Thomas J. N. Stewart, a colored painter living at 1220 Franklin avenue, Columbus, O. The story, as related by Mr. Stewart, is confirmed by his friends, who assisted him in carrying out the hint given in his wonderful dream. He was seen by a reporter, to whom he related the following story: "Some time ago I was bereaved in the

I have been thinking about her all the time, day and night. It has preyed on my mind all the time and affected my sleep, so much so that I had one dream after another about her. One night I had a strange dream about her, as usual. I thought I saw her in the grave and in her coffin. She seemed to me to be just as she was in life, and I could hardly think she was really dead. There was one thing about her different from her conduct in life, and that was her distress about something. I heard her familiar voice calling to me very distinctly, and plainly heard her say:

'Thomas, get me out of water; I'm
all wet.' Then I woke up very much
distressed over the vision. After awhile I again went to sleep, and to my surprise the same picture of my wife came to my view again. I saw her as before and with the same expression of distress on ber face. She cried out to me just as she did before and said the very same things. Again I woke up and felt very badly. This continued all night long. One dream of that kind followed another, and in the morning was completely broken up by the visions

of the night. "What is remarkable, I had the same dream on the three following nights. I could not rest without investigating the strange visitations, and communicating my dreams to friends, asked them what to do. I had fully made up my mind as to what I should do anyhow, and their opinion was the same as my own. We resolved to go out to Greenlawn and see for ourselves what the

dream meant. "With a party of friends we went out and had the grave opened. When we reached the coffin the meaning of the dream was revealed to us. The ground about it was wet and soggy and beneath the box was a bed of water. On opening the lid we found the coffin full of water and the body of my wife floating on the same. We at once remedied the trouble and returned home, and from that time on I have experienced no further visitations at night."

Quaint Figures of Speech.

Murderers have discovered some astonishingly vulnerable parts of the anatomy of late. From a paper this morning we learn that a Georgia Colonel was "shot in the ticket office!" The other day a man was fatally shot "through his door," and not long ago another received a fatal wound "in his window."--N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

He was shot in the suburbs .- Chicago Daily News. He kissed her passionately upon her reappearance.-Jefferson Souvenir.

She whipped him upon his return .- Hawk-He kissed her back.-Constitution Mr. Jones walked in upon her invitation.

-Electric Light. She seated herself upon his entering .-Albia Democrat. We thought she sat down on her being

asked.—Saturday Gossip.
She fainted upon his departure.—Lynn Union. GIRLS AT AUCTION

Yokel Who Thought He Had Bought a Fair Maid Outright.

At a church sociable held in McDonough,

Chenango County, N. Y., the young ladies, having tired of the device of raising funds by selling kisses at a quarter a smack, decided to put themselves up at auction and allow themselves to be sold to the highest bidder—the purchaser to be allowed to enjoy for the rest of the evening, to the exclusion of all others, the society of the lady whom he bought. The hiddleton Argus, in describing what happened, says: "Of course the young ladies intended that it should only be a play auction. They meant to be sold in earnest for the part to have a real lovely time, finding allow themselves to be sold to the highest fun and to have a real lovely time, finding how much their swains valued them at it hard cash. In their innocence, however, they did not reckon upon the guile cerity, impenetrable stupidity and intens practical character of some men, and so it came that one of the fair maidens got into very serious trouble. It happened that among the company pres ent was a clod-hopping yokel who had no idea that when he bought a girl at auction he didn't really get her at all. The fellow was known to be very penurious, to hang on to his pennies like 'grim death to a sick monkey,' and when the auction was in prog-ress he astonished every one in the room do you live?" he asked of the younger tramp.

by the reckless way in which he ran up the price on a pretty girl. He finally distanced all competitors, and the girl was knocked down to him at \$7.49. He drew out his wallet and counted out the money, and then said he was going to take her home with him at once. This was a new and unexpected development, and some undertook to explain matters to the young man; but he would listen to no explanation. He'd been to auctions before and had bought cows and horses, and, after paying for them, had taken them home. He'd bought and paid for the girl, and why couldn't he take her with him? What did they sell her for if they did not intend to let the man who bought her have her? Did any one suppose that he would have paid such a price for the girl if he had known that he was not allowed to take her! The more he talked the madder the victimized countryman got, and as he blustered and stormed the maiden wept and the comedy was rapidly becoming a tragedy, when finally it occurred to some one to give the fellow back his \$7.49. This was done and he pocketed it eagerly and took his departure muttering as he went that they 'couldn't fool him again with their goshdarned gal auctions.

Picture of a Postess.

From the Milwaukee News we learn that an ambitious young woman of the name of Thomas is regularly employed at writing and circulating puffs of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. A Chicago lady recently told Mr. Eugene Field, the Chicago News poet, that when Mrs. Wilcox was in Chicago not very long ago there was a reception given in nor on the south side of town. "I went to the reception," says the lady, "but I did not meet Mrs. Wilcox. I happened to be standing near her soon after I arrived and overheard her say to one of our Chicago ladies: 'Oh, you ought to meet my husband; he's a regular masher!' That was all I cared to hear. I said to my husband that I'd got all I wanted and I thought we'd better go home. So home we went." The discriminating editor of the Century Magazine calls Mrs. Wilcox the poetess of board-

VARIETIES.

A JOURNALISTIC CRITICISM .- "Charley," said young Mrs. Toker, "I wish you would quit taking the Daily Express and take the Evening Journal."

"Do you like the Journal best?" "Yes; much the best. It is so nice and large to put under carpets when we clean house."

OVERWORK .- Polite Doctor, (cautiously)-Your husband is suffering from overwork or excessive indulgence in alcholic stimulantsit is, ahem, a little difficult to tell which. Anxious Wife-Oh, it's overwork. Why, he can't even go to the theatre without rushing

out haif a dozen times to see his business

LAWYER-Are you the brother of John Smith, of Nebraska, sir? Smith-I am; but I haven't heard anything from him for years. Lawyer-Well, he died last month. Smith-Indeed? Did he leave anything? Lawyer-Yes: he left everything he had in the world to you. Smith-Thank heavens! How much? Lawyer-Eight children and the mortgage on

loss of my wife, and following the sad event GOING down the Chesapeake Bay on an ex cursion, when the wind was fresh and the white caps tumultuous, Judge Hall, of North Carolina, became terribly seasick. "My dear Hall," said Chief Justice Waite, who was one of the party, and who was as comfortable as an old sea dog, "can I do anything for you? Just suggest what you wish." "I wish," groaned the sea-sick jurist, "that your honor would overrule this motion."

MRS. OLDRICH-I was very sorry to miss you last week. I thought I had hit upon your day to be at home. Have you changed it? Mrs. Newcome-Oh, no! I have no regular day. Mrs. Oldrich-But your card says Thursday. Mrs. Newcome-Yes; isn't it convenient? I noticed them at the stationer's They're such a neat reminder. I have a pack for every day in the week, so that folks will remember just what day I called.

A SURE SIGN .- "William," said Mrs. Tren bly, "hear that horrid dog. Isn't it awful?" "Is that the same dog that kept us awake last night?"

"I think so. It sounds unlucky, doesn't

"Didn't you ever hear that the howling of a dog was a sure sign of death in the family?" No. Whose family?"

"The dog's," said Trembly, in a firm voice as he stepped out of bed and reached for his

revolver.

THE FINAL ANSWER .- "If that is your final answer, Miss Robinson," the young man said, with ill-concealed chagrin, as he picked up his hat and turned to go, " I can do nothing but submit. Yet has it never occurred to you that when a lady passes the age of 37 she is not likely to find herself as much sought after by desirable young men as she once was?" "It occurred to me with sudden and painful distinctness when you offered yourself just now," she replied. "Good night, Mr. Jones."

A FARMER was the owner of a very slow and balky horse which was recently overtaken by death. One of our business men the other day extended to the farmer his sympathy for the loss of the horse, and said: "He must have died rather sudden, didn't he?" "Sudden?" replied the old man, "I guess he did, mighty sudden for him. It's the most sudden thing I ever knowed him to do in all his life." The further remarks of sympathy from the merchant were drowned by the laughter from the bystanders.

"Now, Jedge, what am I going to do about my alimony?" asked a Dakota woman who was suing her husband for divorce. "What property has your husband?" asked

the judge. "Prop'ty, Jedge? Why he's the best off man in the county. He's got fourteen splendid dawgs, three fiddles, two game roosters, six shot guns, four breast pins all washed in gold, two rifles, a pet coon, a tame fox, and six good brass rings. If I couldn't get alimony off'n a man that rich there ain't no justice in this country!"

A PITTSBURG, Pa., doctor says he can diagnose ailments by examining a single hair of the patient. Two young men, as a joke, took a hair from a bay horse. The doctor gravely wrote a prescription, and said his fee was \$25, as the case was precarious. They were stag gered, but paid the fee, and after they got out laughed all the way to the apothecary's. The latter took the prescription and read in amazement: "One bushel of oats, four quarts of water, stir well, and give three times a day -and turn the animal out to grass!" Then the jekers stopped laughing.

Two very dirty tramps were arrested Friday night by the police and locked up over night. In the police court yesterday morning Judge Bode frowned at them, and the court officers handled them as if they were fragile. One of them was a wit. "Where do you live?" asked Prosecutor Wilson of the older tramp. "Nowhere," was the surly reply. "And where "I've got the room above him," was the retort. "I'll give you thirty days in the workhouse to prepare to remove your residence," said Judge Bode severely, while the reporters beef-steak and sew on a suspender button. laughed.

THE youthful heir to a Walnut Hill's ancestral establishment is of an inquiring turn of mind and directs his attention specially to the elucidation of religious problems. Last week he heard a Sunday school address on "The Prodigal Son." Just what the small boy thought of the address the father was curious to learn, and so he said to him that night at supper:

"My son, tell me which of the characters in the parable of the profigal son you sympathized with?'

"Well, papa," replied the cherub with perfect nonchalance, "I think I'd feel disposed to sympathize most with the calf."

THEY are laughing over a blunder of a United States examining surgeon up in Caribou. He was examining for deafness an applicant for a pension, and to test a man's lef ear held a watch at some distance and asked him if he could hear it tick. The answer was 'No," and the same reply was given to repeated questions as the watch was brought gradually nearer. "Put him down totally deaf in the left ear," the surgeon said, and holding the watch away from the man's right ear, the same question was asked. To his surprise the answer was the same. It then occurred to the surgeon co examine his watch, and he found that it had stopped. The examination was begun all over again.

He Owen Money .- Two gentlemen were walking on F street yesterday when one said:

"Let's cross the street. There comes man to whom I owe money, and I don't want to meet him." "Does he dun you?"

"No; that's the worse of it. He neve speaks of it." After they had crossed over the debtor

walked on some distance in thoughtful silence Then he said, seriously: "I wish that man would get mad about it and go at me with a club. I can't pay him the money, and I wish he would thrash me like

fury and settle the matter so that I wouldn' ever be afraid again to meet him." There is a bit of good clean human nature in that reflection.

WOULDN'T SAY DEAREST .- The envious, whese howls are always elicited by other peo ple's success, assert that Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is affected. It is quite true that she has her oddities. A lady in Boston tells of an occasion when she chanced to occupy rooms at a hotel-it was several years ago-immediately adjoining others tenanted by Mrs. Burnett and her family. She had scarcely taken possession of her apartment when she heard a scampering of small feet through the partition wall, and then came a child's cry of "Mamma-mamma!"

Whereupon ensued a series of audible slaps and squeals, and then a woman's angry voice saying: "How often shall I have to tell you to call

me 'dearest,' and not ' mamma.' The humor of this lies in the fact that, according to Mrs. Burnett's account, so often repeated to her friends, the boys fell of their own accord into a pretty way of calling their mother by their father's pet name for her. It will be remembered that Little Lord Fauntleroy-himself copied, so Mrs. Burnett says, after her son Vivian-does likewise. One cannot help wondering if the youthful nobleman of the romance was likewise spanked into calling his mamma "dearest."

Chaff.

Speculations in real estate come under the nead of lot-tery investments.

The organ is supplied with "stops," but unfortunately the plane has none. Why is a woman's foot like a locomotive Because it moves in front of a train.

"Get out o' here," said the hen to the china "You don't belong to my set "Mamma, is that a spoiled child?" asked

little boy, on seeing a negro baby for the first time. "Whatever you do, my boy, begin at the bottom and work up." "But father, suppose I was going to dig a well?"

"Whom the gods love die young." And the more one sees of the survivors, the more one appreciates the taste of the gods.

" Will the coming woman run for a politi she ought to know how to run for a political office?" asks an exchange. She may, but she ought to know how to run for a horse-car first.

Cholmondeley (sighing)—"I wish I were a rumor." "Wherefore?" asked Reginald. "That I might gain currency," responded the wretch.

"Well," he said, looking at Queensto from the dock of the steamship one duil misty morning, "if I was Victoria I'm blessed if I'd live in such a dreary place.

Beau-Oh, I have taken your father's ha instead of my own. She (glancing at the clock)—I don't wonder at the mistake, it's so ong since you had your's on.

Young Mr. Bibber, when asked by his musical lady companion why he went out between the acts of "Meistersinger," fiankly replied: "To get an opera glass." "Can you tell me where I can find Rienzi's Address?" asked a young lady of a clerk in a Brooklyn bookstore. "Have you looked in

the directory!" he asked. A Port Allegheny, Pa., man who was tilted out of a sleeping-car berth by a jolt of the train, exclaimed in an unconscious way: Don't-don't-I'll get up and start the fire.

Mr. Snappy—Some of the—ah—fellahs are actually wearing—ah—corsets, I understand. How awfully Howid! Miss Breit—Yes, irdeed. There's too much stay to many

At the Theatre.—Blobson (rising excitedly)
—Down with that red umbrella in frent! Mrs.
Blobson (drawing him back)—For mercy's
sake, hush up! That ain't an umbrella. It's a new spring hat. "When the wain stops wainin' an' the win' stops winnin', an' the mud stops muddin', then maybe us all can take a waik," sighed one wee maiden, as she watched dolefully the pouring rain out of doors.

Affectionate Husband—Good by, dear. Should I be detained at the office this evening I'll send you a note by messenger. Prudent Wife—Don't go to the expense. I've already taken it out of your breast pocket.

She—Do you love music? I am passionately fond of it. He (just introduced)—I knew you were. I watched you the other night at the opera, and the way your jaws kept time with the music was a-She-Sir?

A Kansas man had a comparatively easy death the other day. He expired just as he entered a railroad eating-house. Five minutes later he might have tackled a railroad sandwich. Providence is merciful. Owing to the depressed condition of the market for sardines, it is reported that not half of the sardine factories in Maine will be run the present year. This will materially reduce the demand for brass labels printed in

pure French. Landlady—That new boarder needn't try to make me think he is a bachelor. He is either married or a widower. Millings—How can you tell? Landlady—He always turns his back to me when he opens his pocket-book to

It was a Connecticut boy who surprised his teacher in reading the other day by his interpretation of the sentence, "There is a worm; do not tread on him." He read slowly and hesitating: "There is a warm doughnut; tread on him!"

An unsophisticated bachelor wants to know

Here is a marriage notice from a Cleveland paper: "In Guilford, Medina County, O., on the 2nd inst., by S. Wilfoo, Esq., Mr. Samuel D. Curtis to Miss Salite Murply, after a tedious courtship of fifteen years, which was borne with Christian fortitude and patience."

Hiram Hay, of Hayville, recently made a trip to the Pscific Coast. In describing his experiences, he said: "The only thing that disappointed me was the way my old watch cut up. All the way out it kept gainin' time, and all the way back it kept losin'. Wonderful wear's "1"." ful, wasn't it?



FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUtifying the skin of children and infants and
curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and
pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood,
with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the
CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA
SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally,
and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and
blood diseases, from picples to Scrofula.
Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP
25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTER
DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON,
MASS.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Baby's Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Soap.

Kinney Pains, Backache and Weakness cured by Cuticura Anni-Pain Plaster. 25c.

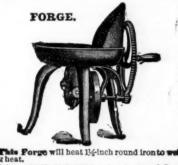
EVERY FARMER

His Own Blacksmith!

ALL ODD JOBS CAN BE DONE.

SAVING TIME AND MONEY. \$45 WORTH OF TOOLS FOR \$20 AND THIS PAPER ONE YEAR FREE.

These Tools are all of the best quality, and whem any farmer can soon accustom himself to doing all odd jobs. Small farmers will save the cost of the kit every year, and large ones will save many times the price. The Tools included are sufficient to do most jobs, or with them other Tools wanted can be made.



This Forge will heat 11/2-inch round iron to well 45-LB, ANVIL AND VISE. 31/2 in. Steel James

2 LBS. STEEL HAMMER AND HANDLE.

14 Ibs. BEST STEEL HOT CHISEL & HANDLE

1% Ibs. BEST STEEL COLD CHISEL & HANDLE

No. 34, STOCK AND DIE.

Cuts Thread of Bolts and Nuts from 5-16 to 14 in Pair 18-inch BLACKSMITH'S TONGS.



This Forge, Anvil & Vise and Tools boxed for shipping will weigh about 110 vill be forwarded to any of our subscribers from Chicago by Freight upon receipt of 220. No Farmer can afford to be without them; don't let this opportunity to get a Kit of Blacksmith's Tools at less than half price pass. We also include a copy of this paper for one year. Address GIBBONS BROTHERS. Detroit. Mich.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

"Daily, Sundays excepted. † Daily.

Trains leaving Detroit at 6:50 a m, 4:50 and
8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for the east and west,
and has parlor car to Grand Haven.
Chicago express has Pullman sleeper and Buffet car Detroit to Chicago daily.

Night express has sleeper to Grand Rapids
daily. Algnt express has sleeper to Grand Rapids daily.

Sleeping car berths can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket office, Corner Woodward and Jefferson Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

W. J. SPICER,
General Manager.

City P. & T. Agent.
Detroit.

WAHASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC,—
Passenger station foot of Twelfth St. Try
the Wabash Short Line to Chicago and the West.
Standard time. §11:20 p.m.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messal. W. AVER & SON. Cur authorized games.

(Continued from First Page.) About 25 tons to the acre.

8. About 25 tons to the acre.
9. It is weighed.
10. Never put corn in uncut.
11. I put in about 40 tons a day, commencing and filling one side of my sile, and then
the other side. (This sile being divided into the other side. (This sho being divided into two compartments.) I think it makes but little difference whether you pack in slow or fast; the only advantage in packing slowly is that more time is given for the filling to settle. 12. Yes; as one man can do it. Be sure and keep the outside edges well tramped

and keep the outside edges well tramped down while packing.

13. When completed I put on about a foot of straw, then lay on top of that ordinary two-14. Weight with stone or whatever is mos

convenient. Moderate weight; many say i is not necessary to weight at all, but I have 15. To cut and put into the silo the ensilag

osts 35 cents per ton. 16. This year I began to feed six weeks afte it was put into the silo, and took the weight-ing and covering all off the side from which I began to feed.

17. The condition of the ensilage was per-

18. It did not change at all after opening.

19. I fed ensilere to the state of the fect: no waste at all.

19. I fed ensilage in connection with other feed, but separately, as to time of feeding.

20. For milk and butter I would not do without it, the quality being as good as from Jur ss. I am getting as good butter and as ch of it as when the cows were fed on June 21. It is certainly efficient, for it makes the

22. Have had no experience in feeding to sheep or horses, but think it would be good

23. No; do not believe it can be stored as cheaply in any other way. I do not think any farmer in the country can afford to do with-

I use an ordinary Ross cutter, with carrier to put the enstlage into the silo. I use a reapto put the ensilago into the silo. I use a reaper, with dropper, in the field to do the cutting. One team will cut with machine as fast as six men can put it on the wagons. I cultivate with an ordinary cultivator the same as ordinary field corn. I make the land very rich on which I grow the corn, consequently more or less weeds will come up in the rows between the stalks, and, until this year, I have let them grow, and they were gathered with the corn, believing that the seed would not grow corn, believing that the seed would not gro after coming from the silo; but finding that the corn would grow after coming from the silo I concluded not to trust the weeds this year, and pulled them out before cutting the

John P. Sanborn, Port Huron. In Mr. Sanborn's absence Mr. Wastell replied briefly to the inquiries:

1. Fall 1884. 2. Of 2x6 plank, planked inside and boarde

outside, filled between with sawdust.
3. Corn.
4. Southern sweet corn.
5. Drills two feet apart.
6. Two bushels.

6. Two bushels.

At about ten weeks old. Thirty tons. Weighed.

11. As fast as possible

13. Plank.

14. Yes. 15. Fifty cents per ton. 16. Six weeks.

Warm.

Ensilage and straw. 20. Good. 21. No. 22. Horses.

James M. Turner, Lansing.

1. I built two sllos during the season of 1888 2. Our largest sile was constructed of wood on a stone foundation. Foundation was three feet a love ground, with 2x10 bond timber laid on top and bolted into mason work. Size of ling 28x40, divided in the middle. Stud ding 2x10, 22 feet long, with three courses of bridging. Covered studding with two thick nesses of targed building paper, and sheeted inside with cheap hemlock flooring, dressed and matched, put on horizontally. Outside was covered with 1x6 ship-iapped hemlock strips, dressed. Painted outside with iron or paint, and inside was painted with hot pitch and coal tar. My smaller silo was made by

simply sealing up with common flooring ar old bay in the barn.

3. Corn was used for the ensilage.

4. We use large, white Southern corn, as well as smut nose Flint corn. Was well satisfled with each. White Southern corn grew larger stalks; but other variety produced a larger yield of ears of corn, which about bal-

nced their value.

5. I planted in drills three and a half fee apart, with Challenge two-horse corn planter, nufactured at Grand Haven, Michigan. manufactured at Grand Mayen, Michigan.

6. Do not remember just how much seed was used, but drill was set to drop a kerne was used, but drill was set to drop a kerne was used. This provides no only for ensilage, but also for the cut worms and blackbirds.

Our corn last year was cut very late, after it was dead ripe; the severe drouth having hastened its maturity. We also had sev eral heavy frosts before ensilage was secured. 8. Our yield per acre varied from 20 to 35

9. This yield is estimated after weighing perhaps a dozen loads.

10. Have never tried filling silo with uncut

corn, as I should consider it much more ex-pensive to handle in feeding out.

11. Our largest silo held about 400 tons, and tting about ten tons per hour, while filling

12. We nad one or two men tramping down the ensilage after first day, using particular care in getting corners and sides well packed; we found would take care of itself. 13. When silo was filled, we covered with common inch boards, then isid another course of inch boards crosswise, and loaded heavil rolling on old sugar barrels filled with

14. I should approve of considerable weight in order to properly compress top of ensilage Of course, where silo is deep, the weight o the enginee affords sufficient compression fo : but I think it is an advantage t 15. We estimated that our ensilage cos

ut 75 cents per ton, ready for feeding. 16. Our silo was opened and feeding began ut four weeks after it was filled. 17. The condition of the ensiting had not, to the eye, changed in appearance since putting in; although a strong odor similar olasses was quite noticeable. 18. Have noticed no change in appearance

or character since opened.

19. We feed our cattle ensilage twice a day ry, we feed our card constant and any ving to each animal each time a full bushel sket, together with about four quarts of an mixed with it. A small ration of hay is given to the same animals once a day.

20. We think our cows gave more and better
milk on ensilsge than on any other feed we have tried.
21. Could discover no deterioration in

quality of milk since feeding ensilage.
22. Our horses and sheep have relished the
ensilage quite as much as the cattle, and it seems to entirely agree with them. seems to entirely agree with them.
23. Certainly no other process with which
we are familiar will permit of storing an
equivalent amount of fodder as cheaply as in

24. My experience thus far with the ensilage 24. My experience thus far with the ensinge is more than satisfactory, and it appears to me to be a new way out of the woods for the farmers who have so long been suffering from depression in prices of all classes of farm products. It seems to me that the only hope success lies in cheapening the

methods of production.

I believe Michigan farmers, through the of silos and ensilage may be able to keep w on every acre of tiliable land. The a available in summer as in the ensinge is as a value with think we can now afford to pasture our stock, but that the dairy cows will give greater results we fed ensilage, and allowed to run out long enough each afford proper exercise; and I believe day to afford proper exercises, and I believe that by availing themselves of this new system, our farmers who have been keeping ten cows can better keep fifty. The same would apply to feeding steers, or to growing sheep or horses. If our most fertile lands properly treated can be made to produce 35 properly treated can be made to produce 35 tons per acre of ensliage, no one can afford to rely upon one or one and a half tons per acre of hay. Neither can they afford to devote the additional area necessary for pasturage.

My impressions are that the silo has come to stay, and that the farmers and stockerow.

to stay, and that the farmers and stockgrow-ers will, through its aid, be raised out of their

Extract from letter of D. N. Blocher,

Millington, dated Jan. 12, 1888: My silo is 11x14 and 16 feet deep. Five and one half feet of it is below the sill of my barn, which is made of an 18 inch stone wall, sand and water-lime bottom, six inches of same material above the sill, studded and sheeted on the inside with inch lumber, this

lathed and plastered, using one barrel quick and one-half barrel water lime. Commenced filling September first with corn, about three and one-half feet; then let it stand four days filled three feet, let it stand three days, then filled as before and so on until corn was all in. Got the silo about two-thirds full. Put on top six inches poor hay well trod down. Then top six inches poor hay well trod down. Then I covered with boards and plank and weighted with about three tons of stone. Commenced feeding Nov. 26. I keep Jersey cows. Before I commenced feeding ensilage I fed to each cow one bushel of mangolds por day, say about 60 pounds, and all the good hay they would eat. Then I fed 10 pounds ensilage and about one-fourth the amount of hay I had been feeding. In one week the flow of milk increased 25 per cent, equal to what it was in August. and the quantity is very was in August, and the quantity is very regular, not varying three pounds per day from eight cows, until about five days ago they began to shrink, so that at this date (Jan. 12), they have fallen off 15 per cent. (Jan. 12), they have fully determine. Four the cause I cannot fully determine. Four calved in April, the balance in June and July. This may be a part of the trouble. But about a week ago I allowed them to run to a stack of oat straw about three hours a The ensilage was not injured by heating. But in digging down I find it spoiled in two corners of the silo, perhaps a ton in each, by not being tramped down solid when put in, and in the way I filled, those corners con

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary argson. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers. Free. The full name and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of one dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. etcnif. Mich. stroit, Mich.

Hip Lameness in a Horse.

FOWLERVILLE, May 30, 1889.

eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I have a horse 12 years old that is lame in right hip joint; came on about four weeks ago I think by backing him on soft ground. You cannot tell there is anything with him as long as he walks, but by letting him trot he gets lame; sometimes he will trot a mile or so all right then begin to limp; when he commences to go lame he does not set his foot down square but steps on his toe. After being driven he stands with his leg drawn under his body resting on his toe, and does not like to put any weight on that foot for an hour or so; then he will stand square on his foot. By pressing on the hip joint he will flinch quite bad, and that is all the tender place I can find. There seems to be no fever or swelling, and the other joints seem all right. I am using your Evinco Liniment, second bottle, but I drove him a little yesterday and the lameness seems the same. Please advise if other treatment is

Answer .- Driving an animal that is lame is not a very good way of getting it well You had better make the following blister and apply once over the injured part, rubbing it well in after cutting off the hair: One part of the bin-iodide of mercury to eight parts of vaseline; mix well together After the blister has acted well, apply a little lard or vaseline, and give the animal a paddock or small pasture lot where there are no other animals until well.

Bruised Shoulder.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Have a colt that was bruised in the shouler about four weeks ago by plowing on stony land. There was a lump raised on the lower part of the shoulder under the collar nearly as large as a man's head. He could not move for two days. Very lame for ten days; favored left side the most (side bruised most.) Five days after being hurt I lanced the swelling. It discharged about a quart of matter; at the same time his shouliers began to shrink or waste, the one on the side bruised the most. Have applied a strong blister three times (every other day) until I have started most of the hair, and now se grease. Is not lame any now: steps wit point of toe turned out, knee actionall right, but does not seem to walk natural. Please state what you would do for him under the circumstances, and also if he had better be worked or not before the shoulders fill out.

Answer. - The trouble in your colt is due bruise from whatever cause, evidently in a healthy system, causing the formation of a healthy abscess. The application of a blister was filled daily from start; our Smalley cutter in such a case can only do harm. Many animals have been ruined by the improper application of a blister. Treatment in such cases should be prompt. Hot water fermentation, properly applied would have been all the treatment the case required.

Poultry Disease-Hairless Pigs.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I keep 70 or 80 hens, which have a con fortable house to roost in at night. In the day time they run at large in the barn, and as far as they choose over the farm. For about a year (or perhaps more) they have been dving at the rate of one or two a week, mostly the younger ones. The first we no-tice is that a wing or leg will drag on the ground as if broken, then in a day or two both legs will become useless; they will flap around to get some feed at feeding time for a while, then lie around the rest of the time and will die in the course of from two to four weeks. A number of the neighbor' nens are similarly affected. I have been unable to see anything ailing them and can think of no cause or cure for them. If you

can give any information through the FARM ER it will be appreciated. I have two large brood sows that have ha three litters of pigs, two of which were hair less as mentioned in the last FARMER Their first litters last spring (20 pigs) al looked as if ahead of time, and died in the course of a few hours. Last summer they ran to grass and had litters of nice pigs in August that done well. This spring they had litters (21 pigs) of fine looking pigs with no bristles. They never sucked any, and all died in a few hours after coming. The sows carried them nearly 17 weeks (as I kept the time to a day). The sows wer kept in good condition on cut hay mixed with green peas and oats. I feared that I had kept them too fat the first year, so I fed cut hay with their feed to get bulk without fatting. Their pen is dry and warm, they had the run of a 10 acre field. I wrote the veterinary of the Montreal Witness some time ago and got no satisfaction more than you give this week. The last litters would now bring \$2.00 or more a piece if they had lived. This anticipated gain, which co on the loss side, will make any farmer seel for the cause—I will give what I have con cluded are the reasons of the loss in my case The sows' bellies almost dragged on the ground; in going out and in the pen they stepped down over a few inches of a board A large thoroughbred Berkshire boar was in with them most of the winter. on purpose to make them stir around and take more exercise, but he have rooted them about too much and not in a suitable way for exercise. They would not leave the pen for weeks when the snow was deep and the weather cold. Every brood animal needs daily exercise of a mod

hairless pigs to air and a better showing on he profit side of the account.

Answer. - From the imperfect description of symptoms in your poultry, we are unable to diagnose the true character of the fatal disease. We have recorded a pustular disease of a contagious or epizootic disease in poultry, making its appearance in the form of ulcerated pustules beneath the wings in fowls, in all of which upon examination after death the liver is found badly diseased. Should you lose any more of your poultry from same cause, and will take the trouble to carefully examine one or two of them, internally and externally, and report the same to us we will answer your inquiries with a better understanding of the nature of the disease, and prescribe for the same accordingly.

In answer to your second question, we cannot from your description give a satisfactory reason for the denuded condition of your pigs. The digestive apparatus of your sows may be the immediate or exciting cause. We would advise you to give them a little willow charcoal pulverized and mixed in their feed; or burned corn will answer the purpose.

Surgical Instruments.

Hudson, May 30th, 1889. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have been a subscriber to the MICHIGAN FARMER for many years, and have read and been much interested and benefitted especially by the veterinary department. I would like to know where I can get a trocar and its cost, two catheters, one common size and one smaller for colts, and their cost? Also a probang and what it will cost? Is there a use in Detroit that keeps veterinary sup plies and surgical instruments on sale? If o, please give me their address that I may obtain their circular and price list, and A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer.-H. S. Kerns, Philadelphia, and J. Rindes, New York, are the parties from whom we get our supply of instruments.

A Cure Effected.

PLYMOUTH, June 1st, 1889. eterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

I think it was in December, 1888, I gav you a diagnosis of a mare owned by me and you pronounced her trouble leucorrhes, and you prescribed washing the vagina clean with tepid water, after which inject chloride of zinc, one-half drachm in rain water, to which was added four ounces of glycerine. Internally I gave socotrine aloes, two oz. Jamaica ginger, one oz.; nitrate potassia one cz. You prescribed mixing to a paste and smearing on the tongue, but I found that I could do much better by mixing the twelve powders into as many pills, using syrup and flour to give them body. I gave he mare three prescriptions (36 pills), following your directions closely. Her appetite soon improved, discharges less frequent and profuse, changing from an offensive smellng matter to thin and slimy, and finally ceasing altogether. I put her to work this spring plowing heavy green sward, and as yet there has been no signs of a recurrence of the old trouble. To all appearances it is

perfect cure. At your request I report this cure, and oping, too, that it may benefit others of the readers of the MICHIGAN FARMER, I remain sir, ever gratefully and respectfully yours, V. A. GUNNING.

Commercial.

BETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 7, 1889. FLOUR .- There has been a decline of 5@150 per bbl. on all grades. Quotations on car load lots are as follows:

Total and the second second			
Michigan roller process	. 4	00 @	4 10
Michigan patents			4 60
Minnesota, bakers	. 3	90 0	4 00
Minnesota, patents	. 5	40 €	5 50
Rye	. 2	75 0	2 85
Low grades	. 2	50 0	2 60
WHEAT Market showed a lit	tle	impr	ove-
ment yesterday on spot, while a	11	grade	s of

utures are strong and higher. New York Chicago and St. Louis were all higher, and closed firm. The feeling among sellers is decidedly stronger. Closing quotations yesterday were as follows: No. 1 white, 841/2c; No. 2 red, 82c; No. 3 red, 73c; rejected red, 55c. In futures, No. 2 red for June closed at 82c, July at 71/sc, and August at 771/sc.

CORN.-Market slightly lower than a week ago. No. 2 quoted at 34%c, and No. 3 at 33%c. In futures No. 2 for July sold at 35c.

OATS .- Higher than a week ago. Quoted a 27%c for No. 2 white, 26%c for light mixed and 251/4c for No. 2 mixed.

BARLEY .- The range is 90c@\$1 10 per ental. Market steady. Receipts for the week. 3,000 bu.; last week, nothing; shipments, nothing. Stocks in store, 243 bu.; last week, 443 ou.: last year, 559 bu. FEED.-Bran quoted at \$11 00@12 00 w ton

for winter wheat, and middlings at \$11 00@ 13 00. Market dull. RYE .- Market dull. Quoted at 45 1/20 9 bu. or No. 2.

CLOVER SEED .- Market steady. Prim uoted at \$4 40 % bu. for October delivery. SUTTER .- Dull and weak. The range for roed to choice dairy is 12@14c \$ b., and for creamery 16@18c W D. Receipts are heavy. CHEESE.-Quoted at 8@9%c for new. Old,

11/2012 9 b. Market quiet. BGGS.-The market is steady at 12%@13c for fresh receipts. Receipts moderate and demand fair.

BEESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c # b.,

quality. HONRY .- Market dull; now quoted at 12

@15c for choice comb in frames. FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, box, \$4 50@5 00; oranges, Messinas, \$4 50@5 B box; California, \$4 00@4 50; bananas, yellow, \$ bunch, \$1 5022 50. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 15@16c for fancy. Cocoanuts, per 100, \$4 50@5. Persian dates (new), 5%@6c \$ D. by the box. Pineapples, \$1 75@2 50 \$ dozen. SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots, or 85c in 10-bbl. lots; dairy, \$1 80@2 10 per

HIDES .- Green city, 3%c W b., country 4c: cured, No. 1, 4%@5c; No. 2, 2%@3c caif, No. 1, 4@41/c; No. 2, 21/@3c; veal kip. No. 1, 3c; runners and No. 2, 21/03c; sheep skins, 50c2\$1 25 as to quantity of wool. HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy, No. 1 per

bbl.: Ashton quarter sacks, 72c.

ton, \$11@12; No. 2, \$10@11; clover, \$7@8; mixed, \$8@8 50. Wheat and oat straw, \$4 50@5 50 \$3 25. per ton. These prices are for car-load lots. BEANS.-Quoted at \$1 55@1 60 per bu. for city picked mediums; unpicked quoted at \$1@1 30 bu. These prices are for carlots. From store

prices are 5@10c higher.

POULTRY.-Live quoted as follows: Old coosters, 5c; fowls, 9210c; spring chicks, 25 @65c p pair; ducks, 8@9c; turkeys, 10c. Reeipts heavy and market weak.

b. for new MAPLE SYRUP.—Quoted at 75 280c 7 gal on can for new. DRIED APPLES .- Market dull. Offerings light. Quoted at 2@3c per b. for sun dried and 525%c for evaporated. HOPS.-Quoted at 22@28c . b. for N. and Washington Territory. ONIONS .- Nothing doing in old stock. Quo

ted at 15c per bu. Bermudas, \$1 15@1 25 \$ bu. VEGETABLES.-Quoted as follows from second hands: Per bu., lettuce, 55260c; spinach, 35@40c. Per dozen, Canadian radishes, 25c; onions, 15@18c, pie plant, 20@25c; oyster plant, 30c; parsley, 25@30c; asparagus, 70@75c; edcumbers, 55@60c. Per bu. green peas, \$1 70@1 75. Per two bbl. crate, new cabbage, \$3. Per 3/2-bu., string beans \$1 50@1 75; wax, \$3.

STRAWBERRIES.—Common varieties were n good supply and sold at \$6@7 \$ stand. The Sharp'ess variety brought \$7@8 W stand, as to quality. The market was active. TOMATOES .- Ruled steady and active

\$3 50 W bu. box for Fioridas. PEACHES.-Mississippi fruit was quite plentiful and was let go at \$1@1 25 \$9 peck box. Cases of about one bu, were held at \$4 @4 50. The demand was fair.

PROVISIONS .- Dried beef hams have a vanced. No other changes to note. Queta-

tions in this market are as follo	ows:
Mess, new	12 87 12 50
Family	12 50 @12 75
Short clear	13 75 @14 00
Lard in tierces. W D	63600 7
Lard in kegs, % b	7% @ 7%
Pure lard, in tierces	7% 0 7%
Hams, W D	11 @ 12
Shoulders, & b	7%@ 7%
Choice bacon, W b	10 @ 10%
Extra mess beef, new per bbl	7 00 @ 7 25
Plate beef	8 25 @ 8 50
Dried beef hams	9 00 @ 9 50
Tallow, 9 b	3160 316
HAY The following is a	record of the
sales at the Michigan Avenue	scales for the

week up to Friday noon, with price per ton: Monday.—20 loads: Six at \$13; five at \$14 four at \$12; three at \$12 to; one at \$13 50 and \$11.50.
Tuesday.—18 loads: Five at \$13 and 12; two at \$15, \$14 and \$11; one at \$13.50 and \$12.50.
Wednesday.—27 loads: Nine at \$12; four at \$14; three at \$13, \$12.25 and \$11; two at \$9 one at \$14.50, \$13.50 and \$9.50. Thursday.—32 loads: Eight at 12 50; seven at \$12; four at \$13 and \$11; three at \$14; two at \$10; one at \$11 75, \$11 50, \$9 and \$8.

Friday.—8 loads: Two at \$14 and \$12; one at \$13, \$12 50 and \$11

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

King's Yards.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 957 head of cattle on sale. The receipts were are, but good cattle were scarce, and fo them and the medium grades the demand was active at full last week's prices. For the common lots the market was a little slow and in some cases prices were a shade lower than those of one week ago. The following were the closing QUOTATIONS:

Fancy steers weighing 1,500 to 1,650 Extra graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.
Choice steers, fine, fat and well formed, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs.... 4 00@42 8 7523 9 Good steers, well fatted, weighing 350 to 1,100 lbs. Good mixed butchers' stock—Fat cows, heifers and light steers..... 3 6023 3 20223 Coarse mixed butchers' stock-Light thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls 2 40@2 Stockers ... 2 50@2 2 25@3 Reid sold Bell a mixed lot of 8 head of good

butchers' stock av 863 fbs at \$3 25. Simmons sold Stonehouse 6 good butchers' steers av 1,030 fbs at \$3 60. teers av 1,030 lbs at \$3.60.

Frettin sold Kamman a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock av 791 lbs at \$3.

Switzer & Ackley sold Gentter 4 good outchers' steers av 1,052 lbs at \$3.60 and 4 ood cows to Burt Spencer av 1.087 lbs at \$3. Bell sold Hersch 4 choice butchers' steers as

070 lbs at \$4 and 5 to Kamman av 1.074 lbs at Holmes sold Murphy a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock av 604 lbs at \$2 75. Robb sold J Wreford 2 good heifers av 885

steers av 930 lbs at \$3 25 and a mixed lot of lead of fair butchers' stock to Marshick av 848 lbs at \$3 10. old Phillips 4 fair butchers' steers

v 872 lbs at \$3 25.

Hauser sold Marx 10 fair butchers' steer av 1,037 lbs at \$3 371/2 and 2 good cows av 930 bs at \$3. lbs at \$3.

Holmes sold Bergen a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 904 lbs at \$3.35.

Dennis sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 11 head of good butchers' stock av 942 lbs at \$3.25 and 7 thin ones av 731 lbs at \$2.50.

G D Spencer sold Phillips a mixed lot of 13 ad of good butchers' stock av 900 lbs at C Roe sold Dejat 6 good butchers' steers a

1,058 lbs at \$3 65 and a good cow weighing 1.070 lbs at \$3. old Burt Spencer 10 feeders av 990 at \$3 and 2 fair butchers' steers av 1,035 bs at \$3 50.
Winslow sold Flieschman a mixed lot of

head of thin butchers' stock av 698 lbs at \$2 50 and 2 bulls av 840 lbs at \$2. and 2 bulls av 840 lbs at \$2.

Adgate sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 18 head of fair butchers' stock av 821 lbs at \$3 and 7 fair butchers' steers to Wreford & Beck

av 981 lbs at \$3 25. Scofield sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 883 lbs a Purdy sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 16

lead of fair butchers' stock av 790 lbs at \$3. Belhimer sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers v 1,065 lbs at \$3 60. Merritt sold Wreford & Beck 5 good butchrs' steers av 1,138 lbs at \$3 60 and 2 fair cow av 1,170 lbs at \$2 75. Winslow sold Brooka 9 stockers av 622 lbs

Craver sold McGee a mixed lot of 18 head of hin butchers' stock av 742 lbs at \$2 75.
Robb sold Kelly a mixed lot of 6 head o oarse butchers' stock av 583 lbs at \$2 40.
Capwell sold Mason a mixed lot of 22 head of good butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$3 12½
Hauser sold Caplis a mixed lot of 15 head of coarse butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$2 25. and 4 stockers to Brooka av 730 lbs at \$2 60. Pickering sold Capits a mixed lot of 18 head of coarse butchers' stock av 550 lbs at

\$2 25 and 10 thin ones to Cross av 751 lbs at \$2.75.

Scofield sold Murphy a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 635 lbs at \$2.50 and 12 to Marx av 733 lbs at \$2.65.

Hunt sold Reagan a mixed lot of 6 head of coarse butchers' stock av 950 lbs at \$2.30.

Hogan sold Shavey a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 660 lbs at \$2 60. McHugh sold Wreford & Beck 8 fair butch-ers' steers av 896 lbs at \$3 50. Weber sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 10 head of good butchers' stock av 998 lbs as

\$3 20; 2 good cows av 1,325 lbs at \$3 and a mixed lot of 6 head of thin butchers' stock to Loosemore av 841 lbs at \$2 75.

Merritt sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 7 bead of fair butchers' stock av 807 lbs at \$3 and 2 bulls av 1,130 lbs at \$2. ind 2 buils av 1,130 ibs at \$2.

Proper sold Loosemore a mixed lot of 6 head
of coarse butchers stock av 610 lbs at \$2.25

and 4 thin cows av 965 lbs at \$2 50.

Evans sold J Wreford 4 fair butchers' steers av 902 lbs at \$3 30 and a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock to Kern av 760 lbs at Beihimer sold Phillips a mixed lot of 12 ead of fair butchers' stock av 835 lbs at

Campbell sold Sullivan a mixed let of 15 head of good butchers' stock av Lomason sold Bussell a mixed lot of 9 head Lomason sold Bussell a mixed lot of 9 head of fair butchers' stock av 883 lbs at \$280.

Horner sold Brooka 4 choice butchers' steers av 1,170 lbs at \$4; a bull weighing 1,480 lbs at \$2 75 and a mixed lot of 16 head of fair butchers' stock to John Robinson av 790 lbs at \$2 80.

head of fair butchers' stock av 817 lbs at \$2 80 Shook sold Schmidt a mixed lot of 5 head of Coarse butchers' stock av 766 ibs at \$2 40.

Robb sold Clark 5 stockers av 802 ibs at

Bell sold Stonehourse a mixed lot of 9 head MAPLE SUGAR.—New quoted at 9@10c of good butchers' stock av 797 lbs at \$3.25.
George sold McGee a mixed lot of 18 head
of coarse butchers' stock av 723 lbs at \$3.30.
Huntiey sold Monahan a mixed lot of 33
head of thin butchers' stock av 658 lbs at

Sprague sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot 18 lead of good butchers' stock av 898 lbs at Egerton sold Reagan a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 742 lbs at \$2 89. Pearson sold Burt Spencer 8 stockers av 771 lbs at \$2 65. lmes sold Brooka 9 stockers av 805 lbs at

Horner sold Fileschman a mixed lot of 13 head of fair butchers' stock av 854 lbs at \$3.

Ramsey sold Rauss a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 720 lbs at \$3 85.

McHugh sold June a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 824 lbs at \$3 and 5 fair cows to Stucker av 1,114 lbs at \$2 60. C Roe sold Brooka 15 stockers av 765 lbs at

The offerings of sheep numbered 465 head. The supply of sheep was the lightest for several weeks. This gave sellers the advantage and buyers had to pay an advance of 25 cents per hundred over the prices of last

Graham sold Ellis 10 av 105 lbs at \$4 25. Nichols sold Morey 91 av 105 lbs at \$4.

Nichols sold Morey 91 av 88 lbs at \$4.

Randall sold Fitzpatrick 75 av 75 lbs at \$3 90.

Wietzel sold Loosemore 59, part lambs, av 70 lbs at \$4.

Switzer & Ackley sold John Robinson 64, part lambs, av 60 lbs at \$4.

G D Spencer sold Fitzpatrick 63 av 64 lbs at \$3 25.

HOGS.

The offerings of hogs numbered 894 head. demand was active, especially for store pigs, and the receipts were closed out at prices 5@ 10 cents stronger than those of last week. Kalaker sold Steele 23 av 154 lbs at \$4 50 and A state of Steele 23 av 154 108 at \$4 50 and 27 to Traver av 107 1bs at \$4 80. Bilss sold Webb Bros 28 av 180 lbs at \$4 50. Purdy sold R S Webb 17 av 179 lbs at \$4 55. McHugh sold Steele 19 av 168 lbs at \$460 and 62 to R S Webb av 285 lbs at \$450. Cushman sold R S Webb 65 av 138 lbs at

Parsons sold Webb Bros 19 av 158 lbs a McHugh sold R S Webb 51 av 197 lbs at \$4 50 and 16 to Traver av 112 lbs at \$4 80. Capwell sold R S Webb 11 av 179 lbs at

Wietzel sold Kuner 27 av 101 lbs at \$5. Rauss sold Steele 86 av 156 lbs at \$1 65. C Roe sold Webb Bros 67 av 192 lbs at \$1 50 George sold R S Webb 29 av 177 lbs at \$4 60 Pickering sold John Robinson 20 av Beardsly sold Webb Bros 45 av 193 lbs as

Beihimer sold Steele 16 av 158 lbs at \$4 60. Longeor sold John Robinson 10 av 121 lbs a Gieason sold R S Webb 9 av 186 lbs at \$4 60. Estep sold John Robinson 7 av 103 ibs at \$5. Scoffeld sold R S Webb 25 av 139 ibs at \$4 40. Homer sold Steele 48 av 155 ibs at \$4 60.

Hauser sold Webb Bros 23 av 199 lbs at

At the Michigan Central Yards. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numered 519 head, about half of which were heavy cattle and were shipped east in first hands. The demand for butchers' cattle was active and those on sale were closed out at strong last week's prices.

Judson sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 4 head of thin butchers' stock av 810 lbs at 2 55 and 2 choice cows to Burt Spencer av .100 lbs at \$3 35. C Roe sold Sulivan 18 fair butchers' steers av 1,040 lbs at \$3 50 and 18 av 996 lbs at \$3 25.

Perrin sold McIntire 4 fair heifers av 770 lbs Stabler sold Marx B mixed lot of 8 head of

ood butchers' stock av 989 lbs at \$3 15.

Casey sold John Robinson 6 cows and bulls v 1,010 lbs at \$2 35. Wallace sold Burt Spencer 7 good butchers teers av 1058 lbs at \$3 75. McQuillan sold Cross a mixed lot of 19 head of fair butchers' stock av 900 lbs at \$3.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 10 coarsish butchers steers av 1,186 lbs at \$3 25; 3 thin cows to John Robinson av 1,040 lbs at \$2 50 and a fair heifer weighing 790 lbs at \$3. Giddings sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 20 head of good butchers' stock av 949 lbs at \$3 25, and a fair cow weighing 1,120 lbs at \$2 75. Stabler sold Sullivan 2 feeders av 830 lbs

at \$2 80 and 2 coarse cows to Reagan av 840 lbs at \$2 10. C Roe sold Brooka 12 head of fair butchers' ock av 1,020 lbsat \$3 50 and 5 thin ones av 794 lbs lbs at \$2 50 Giddings sold Reagan 3 thin heifers av 666 lbs at \$2 50 ..

rrit sold Brooka 13 feeders av 877 lbs O'Hara sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 860 lbs at \$3 10. C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 20 head of fair butchers' stock av 884 lbs at \$3.

SHEEP. The receipts of sheep numbered 204 head, which were sold at higher prices than they

would have brought last week. Judson sold Fitzpatrick 150 av 77 lbs at \$4

The receipts of hogs numbered 614 head Only a part of the receipts changed hands and for these sellers got an advance of 5@10 cents above the prices ruling at these yards last week.

Fifieid sold Webb Bros 11 av 208 lbs at \$4 55. Hauser sold Webb Bros 41 av 161 lbs at C Roe sold Webb Bros 19 av 189 lbs at \$1 55 Casey sold Steele 7 av 181 lbs at \$4 60. Judson sold Webb Bros 6 av 231 lbs at \$4 50. C Roe sold Webb Bros 23 av 184 lbs at \$4 55.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.-Receipts 18,976, against 18,298 the previous week. The market opened up on Monday with 135 car loads of cattle on sale. The attendance of buyers was only fair, but the demand was good and the market steady at the prices of the previous Monday. Good 1.500 to 1,600 lb steers were quoted at \$4 20@ 4 30; good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do, \$4 15@4 25; good 1,300 to 1,400 lb do, \$4 10@4 20; good 1,200 to 1,300 lb do, \$4@4 20; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$3 60@4; good 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3 36@3 65, and good 900 to 1,000 lb do, \$3 25@3 50. Mixed ers and feeders, \$2 75@3 25. There was nothing received on Tuesday and only one load Wednesday. There were 10 loads on sale Thursday, and they were closed out at strong Monday's prices. On Friday with 15 loads on sale, the demand was good and the market teady. The following were the closing.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,690 lbs...
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs...
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,300 to 1,400...
Medium Grades—Steers in the flesh, 84 25@4 40 3 90/04 00 Weighing 1,000 to 1,400.

Medium Grades—Steers in due flesh,
Weighing 1,100 to 1,200 ins.

Light Butchers'—Steers averaging
1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good 3 80004 10 Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs.
Michigan stock cattle, common to choice

SHEEF.—Receipts 33,100, against 31,600 the previous week. There were 27 car loads of sheep on sale Monday. The demand was active and the market ½ to ¾ cents higher than on Saturday. Good 90 to 100 lb sheep

than on saturday. Good 90 to 100 ib sneep brought \$4 65@5; good 80 to 90 ib do, \$4 50@4 475; good 70 to 80 ib do, \$4 25@4 50; the demand for lambs was also active, and the market higher; good 70 to 80 ib lambs sold at \$5 75@6; good 60 to 70 ib do, \$5 50@6; common, \$3@4. No sheep were offered on Tuesday. There were 35 car loads on sale Wednesday. The market was slow and microscopic.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

June 8, 1889



y Thresher selected from the vast number built in the United States, for illustration and description in "Appleton of Mechanics," recently published, thus adopting it as the standard machine of this country. Buy the Deat in the end. Catalogue sens free. Address, EINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y. Also straw-preserving Rye-threshers, Clover-hullers, Fodder-cutters, Feed-mills, and Saw-machines; all of the best in market. The Fearless Horse-powers are the most economical and best Powers built for the running of Ensilage-cutters and Cotton-gins, and for general farm and plantationus.

LWAUKEE AME NORTH By the DETROIT, CRAND HAVEN AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY COMPANY'S ELECANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMER



Leaves Grand Haven DAILY, Sundays included, 12 midnight, on arrival of train which leaves 11:30 a. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with Fast Limited Express leaving Grand Haven at 5:30 p. m., and connects with F

press leaving Grand Haven arriving at Detroit at 11:40 p. CARRYING THE U. S. MAIL.





SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATOR.

(LIMITED),

Combines Four Machines in One. A CORN CULTIVATOR which ease the yield from 25 to 50 pe dry season and rid your farm of w A FIELD CULTIVATOR OR PULVER-IZER which will thoroughly pulverize the hardest ground.

third easier than the Disc, and can be us on stony and new ground where the Disc SEEDER that will put in spring crops corn stubble without plowing or previous fitting, saving from 200 to 400 per centil labot assess storing and keeping in repair at these different machines, and material reduces the cost. Send for Circulars.

WHEEL HARROW which draws of

PARKER & BURTON 35 & 36 BUHL BLOCK, DETROIT. States and Foreign Patents. Pamphiet, wit PATENT LAWS, MAILED FREE ON

good 75 to 85 lb lambs, \$5 16@5 40; 65 to 75 lb. \$4 85@5; cemmen, \$3 21@3 75. Hogs.—Receipts 45,548, against 37,661 the previous week. The offerings of hogs on on Monday consisted of 100 car loads. The demand was fair and the market 5@10c lower on Yorkers than on Saturday. Pigs brought \$4 70@4 75; Yorkers \$4 65@4 70; medium weights, \$4 50@4 55; a few mixed soid at \$4 60; roughs, \$4@4 10, and stags, \$3 25@3 50. Prices were 10 cents higher on Tuesday, ruled steady on Wednesday, but decined 5 cents on Thursday. The market or Friday was foliar. Thursday. The market on Friday was fair active and closed with Yorkers se @4 80 and medium weights at \$1 55@4 70.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 43,(99, against42, 930 last week. Shipments 19,629 head. The receipts of cattle on Monday numbered 15,234 head The market opened slow at a decline of 5@10 cents from the prices of Saturday. D:essed beef men and exporters bought quite free'y. Two train loads of 900 distillery cattle Lelonging to N. Morris arrived from Peoria, but they were reshipped east to go abroad alive. No real prime steers were on sale. The highest sale reported was \$4 371/2 for 51 head of 1,472 lb steers. Shippers paid \$3 40@4 373 butchers and cows and heifers, \$3@3 65, stock- for native steers. Exporters bought largely at \$4 10@4 20. Dressed beef men paid \$3 30 @4 25 for 800 to 1,560 lb steers. Export bulls sold at \$3 23 40. Corn-fed western cattle sold at \$3 90@4 10. Native cows sald at \$2 20@2 70; bulls at \$2 40@3 25. Texas cattle sold at \$1 70 bulls at \$240@3 25. Texas cattle sold at \$1.70 @255 for stags, bulls and cows, and \$2.60@3 38 for steers. One lot of 27 head av 1,202 lbs sold at \$3.85, but the next highest was \$3.25. A car load of Texas calves sold at \$4 per head. Stock cattle sold at \$2.50@3.65. There was another decline of 5@10 cenis on Tuesday. The market was irregular on Wednesday, but on the whole was a chade higher, and on Thursday ruled steady. On Friday the receipts were 10,000 head. The market ranged about the same as the day market ranged about the same as the day previous, closing at the following

QUOTATIONS: oor to best bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs.... Stockers and Feeders..... Texas steers. Hogs.-On Monday the receipts were 29,622

Hogs.—On Mondsy the receipts were 29.622 hogs on Mondsy numbered 29.622 head. The market opened up slow at a decline of 5@10 cents, but before the close a part of this was regained. Poor to prime light so'd at 24 30@4 455; inferior mixed to choice beavy, \$4 20@4 465; skips and cuils, \$3 40@4 10. The demand was active on Tuesday and prices 5 cents higher. Prices declined 5 cents on Wednesday, and on Thursday was weak, and POTATORS.—Market steady. Quoted at 22

Beardsley sold Farnam a mixed lot of 5

Beardsley sold and on Thursday mas weeks, and whence on the color on the release of the market was active and stated on the mixed lot of 52

Beardsley sold Farnam a mixed lot of 5

Beardsley sold Farnam a mi

ALBION MFC. CO. Albion, Mich.

SMALLEY MFG. CO., MANITOWOC, W.

TAKE

Bouyancy of Body to which he was before a stranger They give appetite, GOOD DIGESTION.

regular bowels and solid flesh. Nicely sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.

Sold Everywhere. HE GREAT REMEDY! PROF. R. JENNINGS' COL C MIXTURE

- FOR -

Horses, Cattle and Sheep



the Detroit Sire Department With out the Loss of a Single Animal. ont the Loss of a Single Animal.

This assertion is verified by published Annal Reports of the transactions of the Detroit Board of Fire Commissioners. A record which challenges the world; better than any number of individual testimonials.

It will Cure in Horses: Colic, Cramp, Indigetion, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Disordered Elencys or Bladder.

It will Cure in Cattle: Indigestion, Calle Roove or Blown, Diarrhea or Dysentery.

It will Cure in Sheep: Coli, Hove, Diarrhea or Dysentery, when given according to directions

IT WILL PAY Every owner of a Horse, Cow or Sheep to keep this invaluable remedy always on hand for cases of emergency. Each bottle contains eight ful dases for Horses and Cattle and sixteen does for sheep. A sixtle does to College when given in heep. A single dose in Colic when given is usually has the desired effect. It will not

PRICE, \$1 00 PER BOTTLE. Prepared only by Prof. R. Jennings. Veterinary Surgeon

201 First St., Detroit, Mich. Agents Wanted Everywhere.

GIBBONS BRO VOLUME

Agricultural.—Ti ton Again Dis Webster Farm Organized—Mi Michigan Fru The Horse.—Wh Business will English Der The Farm .- M: Loosened So Oil-Agricu

The Poultry : Horticultural .-Raspberries Best where Quince Bor Apple Orchar the Cabbage Law-Floricu Editorial. - Who Products-W spection Bi Professor in the Gove News Summa

Poetry - We Ins Miscellaneous. - 1 Handcuffs-Si Many Calls on to per—An Oklaho man Islands.... An Awful Warn Work and Wo Yarn-Variet Baby Beef-Cl Veterinary.-Dise ling Colt; The Shrunken Sho Commercial

Agri THE ST. CLAI

The public sale from the herd of Clair, brought to of stock men fro Parties were preesee, Oakland, Macomb and St. ing-Governor Bal public duties to beautiful St. Ctai favorite breed of that could be des have been a most times among farm are stern facts wh an auctioneer cann of these untowar The arrangements lent. Among the W. E. Boyden McKay, Robert wood, A. J. I I. L. Mills. J.

ham, John P. Sa B. Eldredge, James J. Bartow, Homes H. Jenks, H. Job Col. J. A. Mann lowing is a record purchasers, and t Tea Rose 7th Port Huron, \$11 Tea Rose 9th born, Port Huron Tea Rose 12th born, Port Huron Tea Rose 13th man, China, S100 Tea Rose man, China, S16 Tea Rose 18th

Mt. Clemens, S1 Tea Rose 19th ers, St. Clair, S. Peerless Place Port Huron, \$20 Victoria of O P. Sanborn, Po Victoria of St. ham, Rochester, Lou Belle Ba J. Bartow, East Kirklevington John P. Sanbor Kirklevington ton), W. J. Barte Kirklevington ton), W. S. Bart

Hazel Bird (1 Clair, \$110. Hilpa (Hilpa), Miss Wiley Brakeman, St. Miss Wiley (Port Huron, \$35 Oxford Vanqui quish), John Bra Ella Gwynne 2 St. Clair, \$50. Ella Gwynne o J. Bartow, E. Hamilton's Du of Sharon), John

Dido and bull c

Bull calf 7th T

Bryce, Port Huro

D. A. McDonald.

Twenty-four i

\$105 each. One ! SECRETARY M Board of Agricu

showing unusual generally through of corn has been cessive rains and wise the condit total product of at 33,780,000 bus 880 bushels ove corn is estimated and fruits are in little or no damag